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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

Terrible Accident on Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Six Persons Killed Outright.

Twenty or Thirty Injured.

Ten or Twelve Seriously.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.

The train over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, which left the former place yesterday morning, consisted of three passenger cars and the baggage car. When about twenty-five miles from Cleveland, and one mile from Hudson, it met with a terrible accident, the particulars of which, so far as known, are these: When the train was crossing a bridge, about thirty feet long, and some ten or twelve feet high, after the engine and baggage car had passed over, either a wheel, axle, or rail broke. The first passenger car pitched down, followed by the two others, and all of them were piled in the gorge, a mass of ruins, wherein the killed, wounded and the uninjured were mingled, causing a horrible scene.

Those that were not hurt immediately set about extricating those who were not so fortunate.

It was found that six persons were killed outright, ten or twelve seriously injured, and fifteen or twenty slightly. The names of the killed are as follows:

O. H. Perry, Cleveland.
John Robertson, Petersburg, Mich.
Mrs. John Robertson, Petersburg, Mich.
Dr. B. H. Miller, Minerva, O.
Stephen Robertson, Akron, O.
A lady, name not known, Adrian, Mich.

Dr. William Boeh, of Pittsburgh, had a leg broken. He is believed to be the only Pittsburgher who received any injury. Miss Moody, of Akron, and Miss Hall, of Wellsville, were seriously injured. The names of the others injured we have not been able to ascertain. Measures were immediately taken to remove the wounded to Hudson, the citizens of which place dressed everything in their power for their comfort.

The Railroad Company procured surgeons from every quarter, and it is believed that every thing in this particular was done that could be done under the circumstances.

After the wreck had been cleared the cars took fire, but no one was injured therefrom.

The precise cause of the accident is as yet unknown. The bridge was comparatively new and was regarded as an unusually strong one. The engineer says he perceived no unusual motion or anything wrong before the cars took the plunge.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We have since ascertained that six persons were killed and fifteen injured, three of whom it is reported, have since died, among the number Dr. Bosch. In the rear car were a number of young ladies, pupils of the Cleveland Female Seminary, who were on their way to their homes to enjoy the Christmas vacation. Three young ladies from this city were on the train, and their friends were extremely anxious for their safety, but a telegraphic dispatch from the Principal was received during the evening containing the welcome news that they had not been injured.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, from Peterabur, Mich., both of whom were among the killed, named Mary Robinson, is now at Hudson. She states that her father, mother and self were on their way to see grandmother Cowan, residing in Pittsburgh. If any of her relatives are here they should communicate with Mr. Wm. Stewart, at the office of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, on Penn street.

By Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.

By the accident on the Cleveland railroad to-day five were killed, and fifty-one wounded. Among the killed were—O. H. Perry, Cleveland; John Robinson and wife, Petersburg, Michigan; Dr. B. H. Miller, Minerva, Ohio; Stephen Robinson, Akron, Ohio. Some of the wounded are—General Penoyer, Massillon; William Thompson, Hudson; A. Gaston, Philadelphia; Capt. King, 25th Ohio, Winchester, O.; W. H. Cooper, Reading, Pa.; Mrs. W. H. Cooper, Reading, Pa.; F. Stevens, Indian Boundary, Washington; Frank Thompson, Mansfield, O.; B. F. Graham, Millersburg; Charles Kenworthy, Philadelphia; Peter Hammond, Cleveland; Mrs. Timbatatter, Cleveland; Dr. W. Bosch, Pittsburgh; Herbert Gilman, Cleveland; W. A. Baldwin, Elmira; Mrs. A. Baldwin, Cleveland.

Late News Items.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 16th, contains the following: The flag of truce boat brought up on Thursday 101 paroled Confederate officers from Fort Pulaski. Yankee accounts say that the fleet say that Sherman and staff had arrived at Hilton Head. It is also rumored that Savannah was to capitulate on Thursday, the 17th, at noon. The Yankees had learned of the fall of Mobile before the capitulation. Only a few thousand more Yankee prisoners will be taken down this morning. This completes the exchange, and makes the number exchanged by Col. Hatch 11,000.

The Government has received a dispatch from General Grant, dated City Point, announcing that Richmond papers of yesterday, the 22d, contain an official dispatch from Gen. Bragg to Jeff. Davis, dated Fort Fisher, New Inlet, North Carolina, December 21, as follows:

"The entire fleet of the enemy is in sight, but cannot operate. The weather continues very bad. We are able to hold Wilmington."

The New York *Times* has a special from Franklin, Tennessee, dated the 22d, which says that the rebel retreat from Franklin to Duck River beggars all description. Hood told his corps commanders to get off the best way they could with their commands. The rebel army is now beyond Columbia. The railroad is but little injured, and trains are running to Spring Hill. Telegraphic communication is all right in every direction. Johnsonville was not destroyed. The total loss during the campaign is 17,000 men, 51 cannon, and 18 general officers. The number killed at Franklin is 1,400; wounded, 3,800, and 1,000 prisoners. Before Nashville, and in his retreat to Columbia, 3,000 were killed and wounded, and 8,000 taken prisoners. The Union loss at Franklin was 1,600 and before Nashville not more than 4,000. The total Union loss will not exceed 7,000, with two Generals slightly wounded. Hood has a pontoon above the Shoals on the Tennessee river, where our gunboats cannot reach. Hood marched on Franklin with 40,000 men and sixty-five pieces of artillery. He will have lost nearly half his men.

The Committee of Ways and Means have decided to adopt the recommendation of Secretary Fessenden, and report against the issue of any more gold interest bonds. In authorising future loans they will make interest payable in currency, and offer such extra inducements as will in their opinion render them acceptable to capitalists and the people of the country.

The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, brought several military gentlemen who were with Sherman in his grand march through Georgia. Some of them speak in raptures of the richness of the country as regards cattle and grain—so different from the desolate hills and wast they expected to discover on setting out. As to the feeling of the inhabitants, there was but little opportunity of knowing anything, as the troops saw but few, and with these there were no opportunities to converse.

Among the passengers for New Orleans in the steamer Morning Star, sailed Wednesday, are Major General W. F. Smith, and a large number of other army officers, destined for active service in the Department of the Gulf. Major General Banks, it is understood, has taken passage in the next steamer for New Orleans, which leaves to-day.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says, detailed dispatches from General Sherman show that Savannah was not besieged on the east side, though all the main roads were closed. Gen. Sherman was confident the city would be in his possession by New Year.

The Rebel General Johnson, who, with his entire division, was captured by Thomas, is the same who, with his whole division, was captured at Spottsylvania Court House.

CHRISTMAS AT THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.—The friends of the newsboys are invited to pay a visit to the Home, at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, this evening, and see the preparations for celebrating Christmas, which, as is to be expected, are loaded with fine things. The annual dinner is to be provided on Sunday, to which all newsboys are invited. The occasion to-night will be rendered very interesting.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—An unusually attractive bill is presented for performance this evening. Manager Henderson will give Uncle Tom's Cabin on Monday, with Harry Lewis' pantomime.

THE VARIETY SHOW.—Masonic Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity last night to see the performances of Rufus Somerby's Combination Troupe, which were both varied and excellent. They give an entertainment this afternoon, and also in the evening.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1864. NO. 89.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

The Butler Expedition.

Wilmington Believed to be the Point of Attack.

All Quiet About Petersburg.

The Burbridge and Breckinridge Fight.

Porter's Fleet Consisting of 150 Vessels

The Causes of Hood's Defeat.

A Change of Commanders Demanded.

A Howl from the Rebel Press.

Jeff. Davis Must Not Interfere.

Their Defeats Considered a Judgement

Paymasters Not Entitled to Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 23.

From Richmond papers of Wednesday the 21st, we extract the following:—The *Dispatch* says: Unbroken quiet still prevails on the military lines north of the James river. Butler has gone out in ships, it is believed, to attack Wilmington. The Yankee papers say he is in command of a large land force which is to cooperate with the monitor fleet; but he has left his best heroes behind. The 18th corps, now composed entirely of negroes, still holds New Market Heights and Fort Harrison. On General Pickett's lines, between the James and Appomattox, quiet also reigns. At Petersburg, however, the Yankees are spiteful and rarely permit a day to pass without treating us to a cannonade. On Monday evening they shelled our left near the Appomattox, vigorously for two hours. On this occasion we are glad to learn no casualties occurred amongst our men.

The *Dispatch* states that a member of the rebel legislature had received a telegram from southwestern Virginia to the effect that on Sunday last, Gen. Breckinridge's forces marched out from Saltville, and attacked Burbridge at Glade Springs, and gained a decided success, and that he renewed the attack on Monday, compelling the Union forces to retreat precipitately towards East Ferry. The report, however, says the *Dispatch* lacks confirmation.

From the *Examiner* of the 21st:—Butler's expedition, the new sensation in Yankeedom, is the grand expedition which sailed from Hampton roads last week, under the command of Admiral John Porter, and General Butler. The last number of the Northern *American* contains a letter from Fortress Monroe, which gives some idea of the strength of this expedition, one a letter dated December 21, contains the following:—The fleet, including transports and tenders, will number not less than 150 vessels, of all grades, by far the greatest portion of which had already sailed. That portion now here embraces, however, the largest and the most important vessels, and all army transports. The entire public fleet is under the command of Admiral Porter, whose name and fame in connection with the many brilliant operations on the Mississippi, and its tributaries, during this war, are so familiar to your readers, that I need do nothing more than mention it. The co-operating land force, numbering about ——men, is under command of Butler. The naval portion of the fleet, that is the iron vessels proper, number sixty-five, including the largest and most powerful vessels in the navy. The fleet is divided into five divisions. The first division, of nine vessels, and five divisions of vessels forming one and the wooden hulls into four others, with a large reserve force of smaller vessels. The writer then gives the names of the men-of-war. Five are iron clad, carrying thirty big guns. It is, therefore, a prodigious affair. This expedition, its destination, is well understood to be Wilmington.

A dispatch from Dublin last night states that fighting had been going on near Martinsburg for two days. The saltworks at Saltville were supposed to be safe thus far.

Referring to Savannah the, *Examiner* of the same date says: Official dispatches relating to the position of the troops were received from that city.

Concerning the recent battles before Nashville the *Examiner* has the following: It appears from the telegraphic report of Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, that Gen. Hood's failure to achieve a complete victory at Franklin was chiefly attributed to his inability to use his artillery, on account of the presence of the women and children in the town, whilst the enemy were pouring grape and canister into his valiant Confederates. The artillerists were forced to become spectators of the carnage, for fear of killing non-combatants beyond the enemy's lines. General Hood, it is said, massed about one hundred pieces of artillery during the night, to open on the enemy at day light, expecting the removal of the non-combatants before day light. Whilst the massing was in progress the discomfitted Yankees stole off towards Nashville, and so the cannons were not used at all. General Hood is too old a soldier not to know that battles are not easily won without the use of artillery. It was, therefore, a serious error to attack the enemy in his fortified position, if he did not intend to try the efficiency of his ordnance. His omission to do so, with the explanation given, evinced a more tender regard for non-combatants than the enemy has ever exhibited, for which we award him due credit. But it is manifest that in saving the lives of a few women and children he unfortunately sacrificed several thousand of the intrepid men who were hurled against the enemy's breastworks and cannon.

The *Examiner*, in the following significant editorial, bewails the misfortunes of Hood in Tennessee, and of the rebel armies generally. The news from Tennessee is bad, the situation is bad, but it is far from being irredeemable. The army in Tennessee has been terribly misused, and has suffered awful injury, but it is not lost, and may be restored to full efficiency by the same hand which redeemed it after Missionary Ridge, but to change the fortune of the country, the executive and the legislature must change their character, and abandon the road to ruin hitherto systematically pursued by both. The opening of this campaign, found our best men in real command, and in the two principal positions, Lee in Virginia, and Johnston in Georgia. The military condition of this country was never so prosperous as it was at midsummer, for these two men had so done their work that it was then morally certain that the last supreme effort of the enemy was going to fail, and had it failed, it is possible, no doubt, that this year would have been the last years of the war. The unexpected and inconsequent freak of the executive and the removal of Johnston, permitted in silence by the country, has produced fruits such as folly and subserviency never produced before. Although great evils might have been and were apprehended at the time, the results have so much passed the expectations, that they assumed the appearance of a judgment. But let the past go. The best remedy for the present evil is simply to stop the causes which have caused them. Let the Executive cease to interfere with the armies. Send Johnston to the wreck of that army which he surrendered to Hood in such magnificent condition. Give him *carte blanche* to do what he thinks proper for its salvation, and for the defence of the country, and guarantee that neither in commission nor his plans will be any more meddled with. Give to Beauregard complete discretion of action on the coast, leave to Lee his whole army, and full powers in Virginia, and prosperity will return, and good fortune will again befall the army of the South, and the great dangers which menace the Confederacy will vanish like the clouds of the last rain. But good sense, modesty, and justice, will not actuate the Executive. While Congress abdicates its functions, and public opinion its rights, nations will suffer just punishments whenever they entrust power to puny hands. Puff up the conceit and encourage the passions of the rulers by fulsome flattery and silent submission, we have done so. The follies of the Government are manifest to all, but if any one who says their cast proposes opposition or even a remonstrance, the amiable majority cry, hush! oh, hush! hush! we can't get rid of him and he will do this and sin all the more if he is opposed. Don't say any thing, we must have concord unanimously and there must be no opposition to the Government, therefore the only voice which is heard at all is the voice of flatterers. The voice of those who have neither head nor heart, neither knowledge nor principle. Hence the Executive is encouraged to pursue its lawless and although every military misfortune of this country is palpably and confessedly due to the personal interference of Mr. Davis, the Legislature continues, at each session, to be his subservient tool and furnish new incentives to purversity, and new means of mischief. It will not be sufficient for the executive to have lucid intervals Congress and the Southern public must change their attitude, adopt a more distinct and manly tone, and deal with their own affairs with more resolution. Keep the executive in the path of duty, and curb it with a peremptory resolution when it interferes with things beyond its capacity. A great adversity has fallen upon us but the power of the Southern States is not broken. Their resources are enormous, and on no side is the breach irreparable. Of all external dangers there is not one which cannot be successfully met. But a greater danger is within. Folly vested with license and flattery to encourage folly. No calamity which has happened is in itself ruinous, but what will ruin us. Is this that the Government should do and continue to do, the identical acts which have made calamity, by the necessary sequence of cause and effect. The more harmony, and more concord, and the more self-subnegation we do evince under such circumstances, the more rapid is our progress to destruction. Let us determine that the course of the ship shall be altered, and with that determination will be found the means to compel the change.

The Secretary has decided on an appeal from the action from the Pension Office, that additional paymasters in the army are not employed in the military service proper, and hence are not entitled to a continuance of any pension that they have been receiving at the time of their appointment, although enjoying the full rank, pay and emoluments of Majors in the army. The decision involves withholding pensions from paymasters as such, and from the widows of those killed in the line of duty, in as much as being only in a civil branch of the service, these officers cannot be entitled to benefit of the pension laws, or their relations on their behalf. This decision is made in the case of Major G B. Ely, who was a Captain of volunteers, and prescribed as such prior to being appointed a Paymaster.

Drs. James Tortiness and John McLain, of Xenia, Illinois, and William M. Anderson, of Lexington, Michigan, have been appointed Examining Surgeons by the Commissioner of Pensions.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Great Excitement on George's Creek, Fayette County—Good News from Dunkard Creek.

The question about oil in this section has been definitely settled by striking a most wonderful flow of oil, in a well bored on the farm of Mr. Jacob Crow, George's Creek. When the auger had descended to the depth of about three hundred and twenty-five feet, large quantities of gas and oil began to issue from the mouth of the tubing, which increased so rapidly that the surroundings of the well were soon drenched, and covered with the greasy fluid. The flow increased in force, throwing up the oil higher and higher. Mr. Crow, who was present, fearing an accident from the vicinity of a stove to the derrick, hurried every one out of it who gathered to see the sight, and not one minute too soon, for the gas and oil igniting by the fire in the stove, exploded with most terrific noise, throwing the flames over sixty feet high, and scattering the flaming oil in every direction, and setting fire to the derrick, engine house, &c. Mr. Crow had a most narrow escape, being yet in the engine house when the explosion took place. So the question of oil in large quantities in that section has been definitely settled by this most wonderful strike. Mr. Crow, who is now in the city, and from whose lips we have this statement, has verified the above facts over his own signature. The well above mentioned is variously estimated at from three to five hundred barrels per day. A number of other wells are being bored on the creek with the finest shows of oil. Fayette county promises to be one of the most productive oil counties in the State.

The Kramer Well, on Dunkard Creek, Greene county, from which the tubing had been removed to sink deeper, has made another and very fine strike of oil at a depth of 825 feet. In a few days this well will be again pumped, with every indication of a large yield. This should be very gratifying news to the stockholders. The Lucas Well, adjoining the lands of the Pittsburgh and New York Oil Company, has struck a fine vein of lubricating oil at a depth of only 120 feet. It is pumping now ten barrels per day.

The Winslow Well has now been bored to the depth of 725 feet, and is the deepest well, thus far, on Dunkard Creek. The auger in this well has passed through three different veins of oil, and has now struck the fourth, which by the operator, an experienced oil-well borer, is considered one of the finest strikes on the creek, gas and oil having been struck simultaneously. This well is on the lands of the Pittsburgh and New York Oil Company, which also owns a very fine tract of land on George's Creek, a short distance above the now famous Crow Well.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*., in noticing the discovery of oil in Fayette county, says: "We have received a letter from two perfectly reliable gentlemen, informing us that a good stream of oil had been struck at the depth of 80 feet, on the farm of Mr. Porter, adjoining lands of Mark R. Moore, Esq., on or near the Monongahela river, (above Brownsville, and about four miles above the mouth of Redstone creek,) where a company is boring for oil in the old salt wells, which were sunk, forty years ago on account of the flow of oil. We also received a bottle of the oil, which they say had been found in considerable quantities, and have exhibited it to quite a number of gentlemen, who pronounce it a pure and perfect sample of genuine petroleum. Both of which gentlemen have been interested in the oil business, as it establishes the fact that we have oil in Fayette county.

Companies are being formed, leases taken and wells are going down all around us; but Redstone Creek seems to be the centre of attraction, if we may judge from the number of wells and the amount of capitalists have been investing on that stream and its tributaries. Oil men have purchased the Gaddis Farm at a handsome price, considerably over forty thousand dollars. The Crawford Farm has been sold for nearly as much, the Mac Work Farm, Coombs Farm, Paine Farm, and the Johnston Farm have also been purchased for oil purposes, and large offers have been refused for other lands on the same stream. A number of wells are now going down, (with increasing good prospects in many places) and preparations are being made as rapidly as possible to sink others. We can only give a partial list, as an evidence of the confidence of our own citizens in the complete success of the enterprise: One is being sunk at Beeson's Mill, at the west end of the Fort, one is down a considerable distance on the Rider farm on Brown's Run, and active preparations are being made to put down three or four more wells on the same stream. The deepest well in the County, perhaps, is on Dunlap's Creek, near Brownsville, the next deepest is at Crow's Mill, on George's Creek, one at the 'old Showalter salt well,' near Smithfield, one on Grassy Run, one on the Durr farm; one on the land of Major Wesley Frost, in Luzerne township, one on the land of Mark R. Moore, Esq.; one on the land of Theodore Porter, at the old salt well, and active preparations are being made to sink three or four wells on Redstone creek, by the Redstone Petroleum Company. Mr. Hutchinson is preparing to sink a well on the head waters of Redstone. Preparations are going on for sinking a well on the Paine farm, one in Stewart township, one on Sandy creek, in Wharton township, and one near Connellsville."

It is stated that the proprietor of the Maple has been offered two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for his farm on Dunkard creek, in Greene county. All the oil territory on the farm has been leased, and the parties managing the above offer were willing to take it subject to the lease. If he had refused to lease, as many others do, he would never have known whether there was oil under his land or not.

Lawrence County Oil Items.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, Dec. 23.

The oil excitement is on the increase in this county. The Eckert Farm has been sold for $60,000, with a well down and a big show of oil in it. A Philadelphia Company offered $16,000 for one acre on Big run, near the Clifton well, two miles south of the town of New Castle. We learn that R. M. Allen and D. Craig have bought the Dan Frisbee Farm, which joins the old Frisbee Farm, on which is situated the celebrated Frisbee oil spring. $10,000 was offered for one half acre of this farm and refused. On this land is a spring which has been known and talked about for fifty years, and is said to be the greatest spring in that county.

Card Photographs—You cannot find a larger assortment than is to be found at the emporium, Pittock's.

The Great Expedition.

ITS PROGRESS SOUTH.

One of the Monitors in Danger.

The Peril Surmounted

The Safety of the Iron-Clads.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES STEAMER, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 14—12 noon.

Our pilot has just taken leave of us, carrying with him the mail of the ship, including a letter from your correspondent, which I hope will reach you in good season.

OUT TO SEA.

We are now fairly off, as fast as our tow, the Mahopac, will permit. If it were not for this impediment, the Captain assures me, we should be making full 14 knots; as it is, we are doing well. Our ship is a splendid one, about the fastest in the navy, as many a luckless blockade-runner has learnt to his cost; and our gallant Captain, who has been fifty-seven days in the service, and spent full twenty of them at sea, notwithstanding that he is not a long way from being an old man, knows well how to make his vessel speed over the ocean wave. We are in hope an opportunity will offer to experience the exhilerating excitement of a chase of some sneaking blockade-runner before the trip is over.

The fleet is already pretty well scattered. The transports which sailed some hours before us, are far ahead out of sight.

The only vessels in sight ahead of us are the Fort Jackson and the two turreted Monitors, the Canonicus and Saugus, miles to the southward. The Rhode Island, with the Monitor Canonicus in tow, is some miles to the eastward on our port beam. Some five miles astern of us, in single lines, come the grand old frigates, sloops-of-war and other smaller vessels composing Uncle Sam's wooden walls.

The Ironsides is just visible, coming along slow but sure.

Shortly after parting with the pilot, about 12:20 M., our bearings were taken, and we were found to be just one hundred and ten miles distant from Cape Hatteras. Our immediate destination is ——. The Inspector has been assembling the fleet for the expedition to rendezvous, and here the monitors are expected to take in a fresh supply of coal.

Four P. M.—We have made 28 miles from Cape Henry Light, and are progressing favorably, leading all the fleet except the Monadnock and Fort Jackson, which, having consumed considerable of their coal, are yet some three or four miles ahead. The frigates and other vessels are far astern—hull down. The sea, though a long way from a check of our progress, is breaking over every now and then dashing up and over her turret, but, like a duck, she lifts and throws the water from her, showing no signs whatever of leaky.

If we have as favorable weather we expect to reach Beaufort by to morrow (Wednesday) evening.

PERILOUS CONDITION OF THE MAHOPAC.

OFF CAPE HATTERAS, Wednesday, daylight.

We are having a very rough sea under the influence of a southwest wind. Our little Monitor, which has hitherto got along well, is now laboring heavily, and Captain Gibson is getting anxious on her behalf. The sea is boiling and foaming around her, breaking over deck and sending the spray over her turret.

Nine o'clock.—The night has set in after-deck of our noble ship is now somewhat fearful. The Monitor is nearly hidden from view, the great green waves are rolling in upon her turret and washing on and over her turret and smoke-stack, the spray and foam flying high over her flag-staff. At one moment she seemed to be going down, and Captain Gibson and his officers looked well-nigh in despair, all hearts filled with the deepest sympathy at what seemed the inevitable doom of the gallant little craft and crew.

Ten A. M.—Mahopac has just hoisted signals. Eagerly the signal book is consulted: "Our engines are leaking—pumping and bailing—no amusement." With what intense solicitude the Captain and their officers watch their charge. The engines are now reported all right, and the answering signal is made "Can you keep her free?" to which the Mahopac replies: "Fear our men will give out!" Oh, how we felt for the poor fellows in their iron prison house.

The Captain signalled to know the nature of the leak, to which the answer came: "Making water around the turret and at top of turret."

It was supposed that the force of the waves had washed the packing from the base of the turret. The fleet was covered by a heavy canvas awning, and the space between the awning and the turret was also covered in with canvas, except a small opening in front of the funnel, sufficient to enable the man at the wheel to see how to steer. Through this opening, and the apertures in the turret for the guns, a large quantity of water must have entered, descending through the turret to the hold.

Encouraging signals were made to the Mahopac by Capt. Gibson, that if she could keep her free for two hours or so he would get into a smoother sea. We had now doubled the cape, and the Captain's experience of the coast told him that under the lee of Cape Lookout we should have it smoother.

Soon the Mahopac signalled that her main pump was out of order, but that they were "holding their own." This last announcement cheered us much.

Thus the day wore on in much anxiety, but, as our Captain anticipated, by two o'clock we were in a smoother sea. The sun had come out bright and pleasant and we were well under the lee of Cape Lookout. Even now, however, the sea was boiling round the turret of the Mahopac, and her deck could only occasionally be seen. But as we neared the monitor we saw with the prospect of her getting safely through the coming night was more hopeful.

Just before sunset Capt. Gibson exchanged signals again with his charge to learn her present condition, and give instructions for any emergency during the coming hours of darkness. In response to the request, the speed of her engines was still further reduced, and every precaution that the prudent and experienced seamanship could suggest was adopted to enable the Mahopac safely through the remainder of the voyage.

Providentially we were favored with another fine moonlight night, and favoring wind, and nothing more than the usual sea was experienced in doubling Cape Lookout, which was done in the course of the night.

At sunrise a number of the fleet could be made out in the distance, and during the evening we exchanged signals with the frigate Minnesota, the flag-ship of the Admiral, on board, the commander of the division to which the Santiago de Cuba is attached.

Before retiring to rest your correspondent took another look at the Mahopac, and found her riding the waves in comparative security, her port and starboard lights of red and green shining cheerfully out from either side of her turret. Much relieved after the painful suspense of the day, we took once more to our pillows, and were soon wakeful Captain.

With chart and compass he spent the weary night receiving reports from the off-repeated soundings. Early in the morning he called my attention to the navigation of this dangerous coast. We could not but reflect as we thought over the events of the past, how thankful and grateful is the reception which dwellers on *terra firma* have of the trials, anxieties and cares of "those who go down to the sea in ships and do business in great waters," and how utterly incompetent such are to criticise the actions of our naval heroes, who have the great perils and dangers of the sea and its tempests as their privations and sufferings to endure, in addition to those incurred from the enemy.

SAFE AT ANCHOR.

Thursday morning, Dec. 14—11 A. M.—We have just come in, and have dropped anchor off Beaufort, about three miles outside the harbor. Another bright and cheerful day shines down upon us. A pleasant breeze is blowing from the Northwest, but we have a smooth sea under the protection of Cape Fear. The other monitors have all arrived and gone inside, and the Mahopac is now steaming to follow. So far as known at present the entire fleet has escaped meeting any disaster.

I shall close this letter here and try to get it off at Beaufort. Just as I close the Ironsides is announced coming in—thus the ironclad fleet is all right.—*Baltimore American.*

From Tennessee.

Hood Still on the Retreat.

One-third of His Army Without Arms.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 23.

Latest accounts from the front, locate Gen. Thomas' headquarters at Rutherford Hill, yesterday morning, eight miles this side of Columbia. Since that time our forces have crossed Duck river, and have moved to a point south of Columbia.

Our cavalry forces crossed Hunter's Ford, below Columbia, and dashed into the town, the enemy meanwhile, retreating without firing a shot. We captured about fifty stragglers. The rebel force, was at last accounts, at Pulaski, yesterday morning, and are probably some distance south of that place to-day.

They are closely followed by our cavalry. No particular damage was done to the town of Columbia by the passage through of the two armies. At least one third of Hood's army are without arms and equipments, everything which impedes their flight having been thrown away. Rebel deserters and prisoners report the only effective corps of Hood's army to be S. D. Lee's. Forrest effected a junction with Hood at Columbia, on Tuesday evening.

The river at a stand, with fifteen feet on the shoals.

From Cairo and Below.

Tax on Cotton and Tobacco.

CAIRO, December 23.

Gen. Dana has ordered that all cotton now in Memphis, or that may be brought there, shall be subject to a tax of two dollars per bale, and on all tobacco, one dollar per hogshead. The fund so collected is to be appropriated to defray the expenses of the militia of the district of West Tennessee.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Highly Important.

Lee's Policy Changed the Condition of the War.

Hood's Army Virtually Destroyed.

President Lincoln and the New England Society.

The Country Congratulated on the Success of the Army and Navy.

Canadian Affairs—Troops Sent to the Border.

Guerrilla Attack on an Ambulance Train.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

Papers to-day contain no items of importance and very few of any interest whatever.

The *Herald*, in an editorial on the military situation, says the policy adopted by Lee in his September trip to Georgia, has resulted in changing the condition of the war from two great armies against two, to three on our side against one on the rebels. Blockade upon Hood's army as virtually destroyed, and says Hardee's scattered force cannot be considered an army. With the fall of Savannah and Wilmington, Sherman's whole army could be drawn to the James river, and speedily secure the crushing of Lee and the capture of Richmond. The writer considers the present aspect of affairs highly cheering, and certain to insure the speedy end of the Confederacy.

It is thought here that the attack on the defences of Cape Fear river commenced yesterday. Assuming that all the eighty-seven vessels of the fleet participated, there would be found to be just one hundred and ten miles distant from Cape Hatteras. Our immediate destination is ——. The Inspector has been assembling the fleet for the expedition to rendezvous, and here the monitors are expected to take in a fresh supply of coal.

Four P. M.—We have made 28 miles from Cape Henry Light, and are progressing favorably, leading all the fleet except the Monadnock and Fort Jackson, which, having consumed considerable of their coal, are yet some three or four miles ahead. The frigates and other vessels are far astern—hull down. The sea, though a long way from a check of our progress, is breaking over every now and then dashing up and over her turret, but, like a duck, she lifts and throws the water from her, showing no signs whatever of leaky.

If we have as favorable weather we expect to reach Beaufort by to morrow (Wednesday) evening.

PERILOUS CONDITION OF THE MAHOPAC.

OFF CAPE HATTERAS, Wednesday, daylight.

We are having a very rough sea under the influence of a southwest wind. Our little Monitor, which has hitherto got along well, is now laboring heavily, and Captain Gibson is getting anxious on her behalf. The sea is boiling and foaming around her, breaking over deck and sending the spray over her turret.

Nine o'clock.—The night has set in after-deck of our noble ship is now somewhat fearful. The Monitor is nearly hidden from view, the great green waves are rolling in upon her turret and washing on and over her turret and smoke-stack, the spray and foam flying high over her flag-staff. At one moment she seemed to be going down, and Captain Gibson and his officers looked well-nigh in despair, all hearts filled with the deepest sympathy at what seemed the inevitable doom of the gallant little craft and crew.

Ten A. M.—Mahopac has just hoisted signals. Eagerly the signal book is consulted: "Our engines are leaking—pumping and bailing—no amusement." With what intense solicitude the Captain and their officers watch their charge. The engines are now reported all right, and the answering signal is made "Can you keep her free?" to which the Mahopac replies: "Fear our men will give out!" Oh, how we felt for the poor fellows in their iron prison house.

The Captain signalled to know the nature of the leak, to which the answer came: "Making water around the turret and at top of turret."

It was supposed that the force of the waves had washed the packing from the base of the turret. The fleet was covered by a heavy canvas awning, and the space between the awning and the turret was also covered in with canvas, except a small opening in front of the funnel, sufficient to enable the man at the wheel to see how to steer. Through this opening, and the apertures in the turret for the guns, a large quantity of water must have entered, descending through the turret to the hold.

Encouraging signals were made to the Mahopac by Capt. Gibson, that if she could keep her free for two hours or so he would get into a smoother sea. We had now doubled the cape, and the Captain's experience of the coast told him that under the lee of Cape Lookout we should have it smoother.

Soon the Mahopac signalled that her main pump was out of order, but that they were "holding their own." This last announcement cheered us much.

Thus the day wore on in much anxiety, but, as our Captain anticipated, by two o'clock we were in a smoother sea. The sun had come out bright and pleasant and we were well under the lee of Cape Lookout. Even now, however, the sea was boiling round the turret of the Mahopac, and her deck could only occasionally be seen. But as we neared the monitor we saw with the prospect of her getting safely through the coming night was more hopeful.

Just before sunset Capt. Gibson exchanged signals again with his charge to learn her present condition, and give instructions for any emergency during the coming hours of darkness. In response to the request, the speed of her engines was still further reduced, and every precaution that the prudent and experienced seamanship could suggest was adopted to enable the Mahopac safely through the remainder of the voyage.

Providentially we were favored with another fine moonlight night, and favoring wind, and nothing more than the usual sea was experienced in doubling Cape Lookout, which was done in the course of the night.

At sunrise a number of the fleet could be made out in the distance, and during the evening we exchanged signals with the frigate Minnesota, the flag-ship of the Admiral, on board, the commander of the division to which the Santiago de Cuba is attached.

Before retiring to rest your correspondent took another look at the Mahopac, and found her riding the waves in comparative security, her port and starboard lights of red and green shining cheerfully out from either side of her turret. Much relieved after the painful suspense of the day, we took once more to our pillows, and were soon wakeful Captain.

With chart and compass he spent the weary night receiving reports from the off-repeated soundings. Early in the morning he called my attention to the navigation of this dangerous coast. We could not but reflect as we thought over the events of the past, how thankful and grateful is the reception which dwellers on *terra firma* have of the trials, anxieties and cares of "those who go down to the sea in ships and do business in great waters," and how utterly incompetent such are to criticise the actions of our naval heroes, who have the great perils and dangers of the sea and its tempests as their privations and sufferings to endure, in addition to those incurred from the enemy.

SAFE AT ANCHOR.

Thursday morning, Dec. 14—11 A. M.—We have just come in, and have dropped anchor off Beaufort, about three miles outside the harbor. Another bright and cheerful day shines down upon us. A pleasant breeze is blowing from the Northwest, but we have a smooth sea under the protection of Cape Fear. The other monitors have all arrived and gone inside, and the Mahopac is now steaming to follow. So far as known at present the entire fleet has escaped meeting any disaster.

I shall close this letter here and try to get it off at Beaufort. Just as I close the Ironsides is announced coming in—thus the ironclad fleet is all right.—*Baltimore American.*

FROM SAVANNAH.

Gen. Sherman Securely Posted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

The *World's* Washington special says: Col. Babcock, personal aid to General Grant, has returned from Sherman's army. He expresses the belief that Savannah can not possibly hold out longer than fifteen days. He found Sherman's army in remarkably good condition, and full of enthusiasm. The cavalry did nearly all the fighting that was required on the way from Atlanta to Savannah. The rebel resistance everywhere was feeble and ineffectual. Sherman has full communication with the fleet and is securely posted to thoroughly invest Savannah at his leisure.

MRS. HUTCHINS PARDONED

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.

Mrs. Hutchins, recently sentenced to the Pitchburg (Mass.) House of Correction, for attempting to send a sword to the rebel Major Harry Gilmore, has been released by order of the President, and arrived here to-day. Wm. H. Fish, of Connecticut cavalry, late Provost Marshal of this city, and who was sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for one year, and to pay a fine of $5,000, has also been released.

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 23.

At a court martial, recently convened here, Charles Billingsley, John Murray, Thomas Ryan, and Thomas Lennon were found guilty of desertion, and sentenced to be shot to-day. The sentence was carried into effect this afternoon at Camp Burnside, near this city, in the presence of ten thousand men. Lennon's execution was respited by the President for ten days.

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.

George E. Gordon, on trial for the murder of Owen Thomas, New York, cattle buyer, was found guilty by the jury to-day. The murder was committed at the West Albany cattle yard, on the evening of September 16.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Subscription to the 10-40 Loan Cease on the 31st.

Publishers of Butler's Expedition to be Punished.

Falling of a Building---Five Men Killed.

The Whisky Bill Not Yet Signed.

Fifty Applicants for the French Mission

Navigation Suspended on the Potomac.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 23.

Instructions have been forwarded to several national depositories not to receive subscriptions to the 10-40 loan after the 31st inst. The War and Navy Departments are determined to ferret out and bring to punishment the authors of the premature and highly reprehensible publication of the details of Butler's expedition.

Up until to-night no further news from the Wilmington expedition had been received either by the War or Navy Department.

The telegraph to City Point is broken at Jamestown.

The first boat load of exchanged prisoners arrived at Annapolis to-day from Charleston. Several deaths occurred on the passage. There were about 800 in all.

The whisky bill which passed Congress a few days ago, at a late hour to-night, had not been signed by the President.

There are fifty applicants for the French mission. The President is literally overwhelmed with petitions from all parts of the country

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, or its development of oil and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, cleanly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely legible, and sent in promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Finish Up the Business.

The joyful aspect of the military situation relieves the new call for volunteers and the prospect of another draft, of the harsh features of previous ones. The fact is, the rebellion is already death-stricken. A select body of men are needed to bury it according to its deserts. If it were to be understood that, included in this joyful service, would be the hanging of the leaders, the wheel of conscription would never revolve; there would be no occasion for it, so prompt would be the response.

It is plain that the new levy will have precious little fighting to do. That will be pretty well done up before they can get into the field. The moral force of three hundred thousand more coming will be to GRANT at once equal to a reinforcement of half that number of drilled men. There are few terrors attending the new call. It is an invitation to a feast rather, to celebrate the termination of the struggle that has saved the Republic and given it a name and character among the nations, second to none.

If all do not see the matter precisely in this light, no one can fail to see the immense advantages obtained over the rebels during the last six months, and that we have but to follow them up to end the war in perfect triumph. This cannot be questioned. The rebel armies, with the exception of LEE's, are broken. Our own are concentrating against that, with every prospect of the same degree of success that, has attended the plans of GRANT elsewhere. To hold, and if need be, occupy, will be the business of the new army.

It is wise to be ready for every contingency. We have learned that rather dearly. In passing, it may be well not to forget our friends over the border—north and south—to say nothing of our loving cousins across the ocean. To say the least, it is the suggestion of wisdom to keep these things in view, as something related to the future, when we shall have settled the terrible account with the rebels.

As we have said, the prospect is a joyous one. It bids us go manfully, cheerfully, to the work of filling up our quota. Let us go to it at once, and with a will, as on former occasions, when the skies, not as now, were dark, and notes of triumph animated not our hearts.

INCOMES OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE.—The Boston *Shoe and Leather Reporter* selects from the lists published in the *Traveller* the incomes of residents of Boston of over $4,000 in amount subject to the five per cent. tax, who are engaged in the shoe and leather trade, and remarks:

The shoe and leather business of the year 1864 has not witnessed such remarkable fluctuations as dry goods and other lines, consequently incomes for this season have not been so large. The largest tax in the trade is paid by Francis Dane, Esq., No. 90 Milk street, who is taxed on income of $43,840. Three others, John S. Wooster, David L. Webster and Frederick Jones have incomes of $30,000, and eighteen between ten and twenty thousand.

THE *Courrier des Etats Unis* of a recent date, speaks of the late William L. Dayton in these terms: "The conciliatory character of this diplomatist, his perfectly distinguished manners, had acquired for him, at Paris, the sympathies of all who were brought into contact with him. We doubt not that in the French governmental circles his unexpected death has inspired profound regrets."

Personal.

Brignoli, the Tenor, who was hissed at Madrid, has obtained a decided success in Paris. They say he is the next best singer to Mario, and, what is certainly a marked improvement, that he shows considerable dramatic ability.

Gen. Grant was with his family at Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, but is now reported to have returned to his army.

Deacon Lewis Chapin celebrated his golden wedding at Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday. A cake was presented to him bordered with fifty gold dollars, and with an eagle and four gold dollars in the centre.

Captain Arabin Hopkins, son of President Hopkins of the William College, is in command of Company C, 37th Massachusetts Regiment: Captain Lawrence Hopkins, another son, is attached to Gen. Davis' staff; and a third son Rev. Henry Hopkins, is Chaplain of the 120th New York regiment.

The Boston *Transcript*, in pointing out the fact that the gain in the Western Republican vote has been one to every five voters, while the Eastern gain has been only one to every fifty, thinks that "the West is fast becoming the Abolition section, and that it may require the moderating influence of Sumner and Garrison to keep them from going too far."

A passenger by steamer in Cuba, from Liverpool, reports that our Consul-General in Italy will probably forward to the Government at Washington an acensation against one of our consuls at a certain port not very far from Rome. The facts of the case are as follows, and their truthfulness may be relied upon, my informant being the gentleman who originally lodged the complaint against the consul is notoriously disloyal, and declined to display the American flag when the news of Mr. Lincoln's re-election reached him. In conversation with this gentleman, he boasted that he would have shot "Beast Butler" had he been in New York when that General was in command, besides enunciating sentiments not generally considered to be in consonance with any very lofty spirit of patriotism. It is said that complaints of a similar character have heretofore reached Washington, but, for some reason, have not been acted upon. Who the man is will be made known to the public one of these days.

We see it stated that Joseph Medill, Esq., one of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*, has just purchased a block of marble front buildings in Chicago for $85,000.

The editor of the *Raftsman's Journal* in Clearfield county, calls upon the individual who borrowed his umbrella to return it!

Seven deserters besides those arrested in Knox township, have been apprehended in Clearfield and Centre counties by the 16th Veteran Reserves since their arrival at Philipsburg, to-wit: Wm. Heman, bounty jumper; Daniel Moore, deserter from 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Simon P. Weisel, deserter from draft; Robert A. Keefer, deserter from 112th Pennsylvania Volunteers; George B. Albright; deserter from 5th Pennsylvania Reserves; Jno. McCoy, deserter from draft; and J. J. Tomlin, deserter from 16th Veteran Reserves Corps.

J. M. Gordon, Esq., Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the past ten years, has resigned, and Langdon C. Ward, Esq., has been appointed Acting Treasurer until the next annual meeting.

Sergeant William E. Waterbury, of the Third North Carolina rebel cavalry, who has been a very troublesome and and bold scout has been caught at last. He came to our pickets a few days ago, dressed in Union uniform and asked to be directed to his regiment. A soldier was sent with him as a guide. On the way he induced the soldier to halt and drink, when he seized the soldier's musket and ordered him to follow as a prisoner. At night he fell asleep while guarding the Union soldier, who, in turn, seized the musket and shot him.

About a week ago a collision took place between a number of English sailors belonging to H. B. M. ship Buzzard, and American sailors belonging to the sublime, lying at anchor off Norfolk. It appears that the English sailors have been exceedingly insolent to American sailors passing the Buzzard; and on Wednesday a number of English sailors while passing the Sabine in a launch hooted the men and the flag of the United States. A number of our men asked leave to go ashore that night, as they knew that the Englishmen were going to the theatre. They met, and the Britishers got a drubbing they will remember. They would have fared worse but for the interference of the Provost Guard, who gave our men quarters in the guard-house for the night.

It is anticipated that before the first of May the armies and navies of the United States will hold and possess every portion of the Atlantic coast from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the Keys of Florida, and every strategic point upon the line of railroad communication in the South—including Augusta, Branchville, Columbia, Florence, Wilmington, Goldsboro, Raleigh and Weldon.

The "Fruitless" Struggle.

The New York *World* having taken distinct ground against the policy of making an issue on the proposed constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery, and against the Democratic party doing anything that would attach it to the dead body of slavery, is taking the back track. It now counsels Democrats in Congress to oppose this amendment, but concedes that it is sure to be adopted in the next Congress.

Public opinion has advanced so far, and become so fixed, on this question, that it matters little what course the Democrats take. The leaders may hesitate, back and fill, and adopt whatever policy they choose, but the people, on principle, will keep right ahead, and not cease their opposition to the institution of slavery till it is extirpated from the soil of the Republic.

It argues something in favor of progress that the Democratic leaders and organs have incidentally, and under occasional bursts of reason and conscience, if only to take them back again, as the *World* has done. The admission that further opposition to Abolition will prove "fruitless" is an important concession to truth, and the power of public sentiment. It is equivalent to a proclamation that the battle of freedom has been won, although the leaders in the opposition, like the leaders in the rebellion, prefer to go down with their hopeless cause rather than give up the "fruitless" struggle.

The Holidays and the Ladies.

There are numberless reasons that lead us to believe that the ladies,—and, as for that matter, the gentlemen, too—are resorting to our fashionable establishments for gifts, of a substantial character, for the season. It is but natural that the columns of the COMMERCIAL should be consulted in this interesting connection. Prominent there will be found, among others, the catalogues of Messrs. Barker & Co.

The dissolution of this firm, will, as we have before stated, take place January 1st, one of the firm retiring, and it being desirable to greatly decrease their stock by that time, they have determined to reduce the prices of all their goods so low as to make it the interest of purchasers to buy of them, especially those who be in pursuit of holiday presents. Indeed they have already made these reductions, as many of our readers will gladly testify. The great success which has attended the business career of this firm, and the hosts of friends they have, make anything concerning them of interest to so large a proportion of our readers that we have felt called upon to invite their particular attention to this sale. It is really a very important one, not only on account of the low prices at which they are selling, but also on account of the large and choice variety of goods they are exhibiting. Beautiful silks of all kinds, colors, and shades, splendid moire antiques, rich poplins, and an infinite variety of dress goods, furnish an excellent opportunity for purchasing most desirable presents. Their cloak and shawl room presents equal attractions, the variety of both cloaks and shawls being unusually large. We give cheerfully the space for these remarks, being desirous that the closing days of this firm shall witness an increase on the great numbers that daily throng their store. We need scarcely add that their number is 50 Market street.

General Intelligence.

A soldier went home to Chicago from the war last week with both his legs shot off, and $700 bounty in his pocket. His wife, who had been a great dislike to the poor fellow on account of his crippled condition, stole his money and ran away with it.

The highest legal tribunal of Scotland not long since decided that, according to the Scotch law of marriage, *consent* is the essence of the contract, and it is sufficient to constitute marriage without any ceremony or publication, or even without the parties living together; that if the parties seriously and actually consent to be man and wife from that time they are man and wife in Scotland.

A free school for colored females was recently opened in Baltimore, in the lecture room of the Bethal Church, Saratoga street, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association. As a mark of esteem for the President of the United States, and the author of the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the deep interest he has manifested in the welfare of the colored people, the patrons and friends of the children who attend this school decided to call it the "Lincoln School."

The city of Philadelphia can now boast of seventy-three places of amusement; a city license of $10 upon each place having been paid into the city treasury. All of these licenses have to be renewed for 1865 on or before the last day of January next.

The citizens of Windsor held a public meeting on Tuesday, on the subject of rebel raids. The feeling against the raiders was earnest and general, and practical steps are to be taken to protect each city from attack from that quarter. The action of our neighbors in Windsor is timely and will have a good effect.

A New York correspondent says: As was expected, the *Daily News* is doing its best to excite popular prejudice against the President's new call for troops. The workingmen and laborers are told that they must not expect to elude the remorseless power that is ready at any time to drive them from their homes like so many sheep marked for the butcher's knife. And the conscription is alluded to as the odious measure to drag them from their hearthstones to perish wretchedly in an unholy war. While such sentiments as these are promulgated, without let or hindrance from Gen. DIX, the impudence of Secession sympathizers, in their outcries about "muzzling the press" in "the Lincoln despotism" is more sublime than ever.

A meeting of those interested in the petroleum trade was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, the object being the collection of information in relation to the trade. A committee was appointed to obtain the desired information.

There is a rumor that Bragg's column of 5,000 men have already withdrawn from Savannah and marched to the protection of Wilmington. If this be so, the evacuation of the city may be effected in as orderly a manner as the occupation.

Gen. Lee's force, during his late raid into Mississippi, applied the torch to a large female seminary in the vicinity of Liberty. The building cost $65,000. There were in it at the time it was burned fourteen pianos.

During the week ending December 17, the amount of currency issued to National Banks was $1,632,900; delivered to December 10, $70,-750,980; total amount issued, $72,383,740.

It is said that Sherman's soldiers lived so extensively upon turkeys during their late promenade through Georgia that every one of them became a gobbler.

The *Tribune* says: We hope to be able to chronicle, before the end of January, that at least two-thirds of the number required by this call have already been enlisted, and that the residue soon will be. In that case, we shall not have to wait till the call is filled for the end of the war.

The Canadian difficulty the *Tribune* regards as settled. It says:—The result we looked for is already reached. By dispatch from Washington we learn that the Governor-General of Canada has arrested one of the criminals set at liberty by Judge Coursal, and that he is on his way to the States, to be delivered up for trial. A hot pursuit is made for the rest, who will probably be taken and served in the same way. And the Government of Canada announces that it will be its determination hereafter, as it is clearly its duty, to prevent any repetition of hostile invasion from its territory. This is no more than our Government had a right to expect and demand.

On Friday night week, the dwelling house of Mrs. Charlotte Yager, in Chest township, Cambria county, together with its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire. The family succeeded in making their escape, in their night clothes, from the flames, with the exception of a little boy three years old, who, sad to relate, was burned to ashes with the building.

The coal oil refinery of Carr & O'Neill, in Philadelphia, was burned down on Monday night. Loss about $17,000.

The number of deaths in Baltimore last week was 94.

The number of deaths in Boston last week was 72.

The New York *Daily News* contains the following advertisement under the head of "Personal:—

"I, J. DAVIS, formerly of COLUMBUS, Ga., and RICHARD S. ROBERTSON, late of MARION, Ala., are requested to report to the Club at once.

"Dec. 13, 2863. B..H. B..D."

This mysterious signature the New York *Evening Post* ingeniously if not plausibly makes out to mean the "Death Band," which proposes to lay the Northern cities in waste.

The Louisville *Journal* is persistently advocating the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, because, as it avers, the rebellion has virtually destroyed the institution there, and the sooner the State can "get rid of the shadow of a slave labor system, and grasp the substance of a compensated labor, the better it will will be for the interests of labor, the moral condition of the negroes, and the welfare of all the industrial pursuits of the commonwealth."

The Dakotah Indians are suing for peace, and have given up Mrs. Kelly, who was taken by them in Minnesota in 1862, at the time of the massacre, and whose fate has excited so much interest in the country. The Indians are anxious for the General to ratify the peace, and humbly ask for the usual peace presents.

The Methodist Episcopal churches propose to celebrate in an appropriate manner the approaching centennial of their organization on this continent. They occupy a prominent place among American churches. Their communicants and their church edifices are the most numerous in the land. They have founded a number of excellent institutions of learning. But like most American Colleges, are inadequately endowed. We understand that it is in contemplation to appropriate a sufficient amount of the centenary offerings of the people to liberally endow the principal colleges of the connexion.

THE PULPIT.

A Time for Every Purpose.

A SERMON

For the close of the year, by the Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D. D.

TEXT—To every thing there is a season, and a time for every purpose under the Heaven—Eccl. iii:1.

Long custom has made this period of the year a season of rejoicing. We have been congratulating each other—expressing kindly greetings and interchanging souvenirs of attachment and remembrance. It is well. Such seasons occasion an agreeable interruption in the monotony of life, and shed a cheerful light on our rugged path.

We have much reason to rejoice. God has been good to us—good to us as individuals, and as a nation.

These evidences of the Divine goodness towards us should call forth our gratitude and praise. Here, as we stand on the verge of the passing year, and look back upon the mercies that met us at every step of our journey, let us call upon our souls and all that is within us to bless the Lord.

But a time like this should not only beget within us thankfulness to God for His mercies, but penitence on account of our own short-comings. No season, methinks, is more suitable for confession than this.

A review of the past, and preparation by earnest prayer and solemn resolution, for the future, cannot fail to be profitable to us. Nothing could be more befitting for us now than to consider our passing years.

"We take no thought of time
But from its loss.
To prove it there is tongue,
Is wise in man."

Let us then, devote the hour accorded to this service to such reflections as are suggested by the season, and are suitable to it. The wise man says—"For every thing there is a season and a time for every purpose." He speaks for our benefit, and it is plainly implied:

I. That every one should have a *purpose*.

A purpose is a definite object—an end or aim in life. It is that which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished—the end or aim to which the view is directed in any place, measure or exertion.

Many live an aimless life. They fix their mind upon no important end to be attained, no beneficent and useful work to be accomplished. Their life is unreal: it is really no life, that is, life becoming a rational and immortal creature. They might, so far as we can see, as well not live. Their life is purposeless, and, therefore, at once miserable and useless. Everyone should have an aim; everyone should fix upon some worthy object and pursue it as the great purpose of life. The young man should not be satisfied with sitting idly upon the counter of goods they are exhibiting. Beautiful silks of all kinds, colors, and shades, splendid moire antiques, rich poplins, and an infinite variety of dress goods, furnish an excellent opportunity for purchasing most desirable presents. Their cloak and shawl room presents equal attractions, the variety of both cloaks and shawls being unusually large. We give cheerfully the space for these remarks, being desirous that the closing days of this firm shall witness an increase on the great numbers that daily throng their store. We need scarcely add that their number is 50 Market street.

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The citizens of Windsor held a public meeting on Tuesday, on the subject of rebel raids. The feeling against the raiders was earnest and general, and practical steps are to be taken to protect each city from attack from that quarter. The action of our neighbors in Windsor is timely and will have a good effect.

A New York correspondent says: As was expected, the *Daily News* is doing its best to excite popular prejudice against the President's new call for troops. The workingmen and laborers are told that they must not expect to elude the remorseless power that is ready at any time to drive them from their homes like so many sheep marked for the butcher's knife. And the conscription is alluded to as the odious measure to drag them from their hearthstones to perish wretchedly in an unholy war. While such sentiments as these are promulgated, without let or hindrance from Gen. DIX, the impudence of Secession sympathizers, in their outcries about "muzzling the press" in "the Lincoln despotism" is more sublime than ever.

A meeting of those interested in the petroleum trade was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, the object being the collection of information in relation to the trade. A committee was appointed to obtain the desired information.

There is a rumor that Bragg's column of 5,000 men have already withdrawn from Savannah and marched to the protection of Wilmington. If this be so, the evacuation of the city may be effected in as orderly a manner as the occupation.

Gen. Lee's force, during his late raid into Mississippi, applied the torch to a large female seminary in the vicinity of Liberty. The building cost $65,000. There were in it at the time it was burned fourteen pianos.

During the week ending December 17, the amount of currency issued to National Banks was $1,632,900; delivered to December 10, $70,-750,980; total amount issued, $72,383,740.

It is said that Sherman's soldiers lived so extensively upon turkeys during their late promenade through Georgia that every one of them became a gobbler.

The *Tribune* says: We hope to be able to chronicle, before the end of January, that at least two-thirds of the number required by this call have already been enlisted, and that the residue soon will be. In that case, we shall not have to wait till the call is filled for the end of the war.

The Canadian difficulty the *Tribune* regards as settled. It says:—The result we looked for is already reached. By dispatch from Washington we learn that the Governor-General of Canada has arrested one of the criminals set at liberty by Judge Coursal, and that he is on his way to the States, to be delivered up for trial. A hot pursuit is made for the rest, who will probably be taken and served in the same way. And the Government of Canada announces that it will be its determination hereafter, as it is clearly its duty, to prevent any repetition of hostile invasion from its territory. This is no more than our Government had a right to expect and demand.

On Friday night week, the dwelling house of Mrs. Charlotte Yager, in Chest township, Cambria county, together with its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire. The family succeeded in making their escape, in their night clothes, from the flames, with the exception of a little boy three years old, who, sad to relate, was burned to ashes with the building.

The coal oil refinery of Carr & O'Neill, in Philadelphia, was burned down on Monday night. Loss about $17,000.

The number of deaths in Baltimore last week was 94.

The number of deaths in Boston last week was 72.

The New York *Daily News* contains the following advertisement under the head of "Personal:—

"I, J. DAVIS, formerly of COLUMBUS, Ga., and RICHARD S. ROBERTSON, late of MARION, Ala., are requested to report to the Club at once.

"Dec. 13, 2863. B..H. B..D."

This mysterious signature the New York *Evening Post* ingeniously if not plausibly makes out to mean the "Death Band," which proposes to lay the Northern cities in waste.

The Louisville *Journal* is persistently advocating the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, because, as it avers, the rebellion has virtually destroyed the institution there, and the sooner the State can "get rid of the shadow of a slave labor system, and grasp the substance of a compensated labor, the better it will will be for the interests of labor, the moral condition of the negroes, and the welfare of all the industrial pursuits of the commonwealth."

The Dakotah Indians are suing for peace, and have given up Mrs. Kelly, who was taken by them in Minnesota in 1862, at the time of the massacre, and whose fate has excited so much interest in the country. The Indians are anxious for the General to ratify the peace, and humbly ask for the usual peace presents.

The Methodist Episcopal churches propose to celebrate in an appropriate manner the approaching centennial of their organization on this continent. They occupy a prominent place among American churches. Their communicants and their church edifices are the most numerous in the land. They have founded a number of excellent institutions of learning. But like most American Colleges, are inadequately endowed. We understand that it is in contemplation to appropriate a sufficient amount of the centenary offerings of the people to liberally endow the principal colleges of the connexion.

fifty, with the same rapidity, and the same inattention on our part to the great concerns of eternity. God may have grown weary. He may be ready to say: "I have looked for fruit but found none, cut it down. O it is a fearful thought, that there may be some who read just reaching the utmost limits of God's patience, and who if they do not now turn, will never have another opportunity. "My spirit," says God "shall not always strive with man."

"There is a time, we know not when,
A point we know not where,
That marks the destiny of men
To glory or despair.

"There is a line by us unseen,
That crosses every path:
The hidden boundary between
God's patience and His wrath.

"To pass that limit is to die,
To die as if by stealth;
It does not quench the beaming eye,
Or pale the glow of health."

Should we not then aim at escaping this death? Should we not form the deliberate, unalterable purpose of securing eternal life? Some of you labor to be learned, some to be rich, some, possibly, to be great,—all to be happy. Peradventure it is your purpose to secure one or other of these advantages. You have resolved upon it—you are bending all your energies to the accomplishment of this purpose. It is well. I have not one word of censure for the man who aims at something. Only do not let them be the *only* things. Do not be so eager in the pursuit of these as to forget nobler, more precious and glorious aims. This soul, *the soul*, this is your chief treasure. Heaven, eternal life, these, *these* are the chief objects of pursuit.

Let it be your purpose, then, to secure the favor of God and eternal life. Put this among your aims—among your chief aims. Resolve to secure this, whatever else you may lose. Amid all your purposes, let this be your grand purpose. Amid all your plans, ever let this be the uppermost. If anything interferes with this, abandon it, even if it should be like cutting off a right arm or plucking out a right eye. "For what shall it profit a man if he should gain the whole world and lose his own soul?

II. For these purposes, our text assures us there is a time.

"To everything there is a season, and a time for every purpose."

Should we judge from the conduct of many around us, we should conclude that they think there is a time for everything but for the service of God. There is a time to get learning, and a time to use it; a time to learn a business, and a time to follow it; a time to weep and a time to laugh; a time to woo, and a time to wed: a time to labor and a time to rest. Everything is thought of but the soul; every one receives attention but God.

Now, there is a time for all our earthly duties, yea, and for all our earthly enjoyments, too, but we must not with these absorb all our time. O, let us not forget that some of our time must be given to prayer, to repentance, to careful study of the scriptures and impartial self-examination, to the service of God in his house and in the closet; in a word to the earnest seeking out of our salvation, and endeavor to secure eternal life. Respecting this time, I have several remarks to make:

1. It is NOW.

Never was there a greater mistake than to suppose that the time to serve God and secure the salvation of the soul is future. And yet it is for this that many are waiting. Indeed, there is no time but this present time into the future? Some from one month to another, some from one year to another, some for one cause and some for another. The young put it off till they are older; the middle aged until they have less care; the aged until the evening of life draws nigh and infirmities multiply, supposing their own wants and those of their families, and even adding somewhat to their fame and their fortune. Men are sometimes spoken of as mere machines, put up to perform a certain amount of work; something more than mere animals, sent into this great field, the world, to work and sleep, sleeping and waking, and drudgery. It is true that such is the present constitution of society that men are obliged to spend nearly all their time in securing the means of a mere existence. We have so multiplied our wants—have allowed ourselves to contract so many expensive habits—have became so luxurious and so wasteful that it is very hard for many to more than supply the demands of the mere outward man.

But, notwithstanding, we should have loftier aims, great purposes of life, and godliness, with which nothing should be allowed to interfere.

1. We should aim at some noble and useful purpose in the present life. It is true our present life is but a span, a handbreadth, is a vapor, a shadow, it soon passeth away. We spend our years as a tale that is told; yet in this brief period work may be performed perhaps by each of us, which may long outlive our brief day, which, indeed, may outride the turbulence and the tempests of generations. Many works of the righteous do follow them—live when they are dead, go on blessing their race when they sleep in the dust. Many a man has planted a tree whose richest fruitage has bloomed above his grave. Many a man has founded institutions, the full benefits of which have not been realized until long after he has gone to his reward.

Something less than two hundred and fifty years ago a few Puritans came to anchor in Unknown waters on a wintry coast. It was freighted with brave men and not less brave women. They had the love of God and mankind in their hearts, but in the name of God they were not permitted to worship Him according to the dictates of their consciences. Annoyances, persecutions, exile to foreign lands and even martyrdom awaited them, because in matters of faith; they would not bow to the will of the perfidious king and a bigoted and graceless hierarchy. They therefore resolved to expatriate themselves, and seek in a new and savage world, the opportunities for Christian worship which was denied them in Christian England. It was not to found an empire, nor to mend their fortunes that they came, but to find a place where they could without molestation worship God. This at first was their single purpose—this their unique and noble aim.

And now less than two centuries and a half, behold the result of their labors! A continent has been subdued. A vast free empire has been founded, cities and states that rival those of the old kingdoms of Europe have been built. Arts, manufactures, commerce, agriculture, charitable and religious institutions have started into life and grown to proportions such as no age or nation can parallel in the same time. But better than all our national prosperity, here is a seven population of nearly forty millions of people upon whose conscience no one ventures to lay any restriction whatever. This was the great work they proposed to themselves and behold how effectually it has been accomplished. Here were men who had a purpose, and who bent all their energies to the accomplishment of it. They looked beyond themselves—beyond their immediate families. They lived for others; they lived for the poor and oppressed, and the wronged of every place and every age. They lived for posterity for all time. The passengers of the Mayflower have been sleeping beneath the sod on their rock-bound New England shore for two hundred years, but their work will never die. There have been, we rejoice to say, many such men and such women in almost every age of the world. Like the worthies of the Old Testament Scriptures, and of the New;—patriarchs, prophets, apostles, at Doberai and Eldnah, and Huldah; at Anna, and Elizabeth and the Marys. Search also the records of ecclesiastical history and religious biography. Look at the reformers; look at the great band of modern missionaries! And in other walks of life, look at Newton, to whose patient and humble interrogations nature yielded some of the most important of her secrets. Look at Washington and his co-adjutors, to whose great and unselfish labors we are indebted for our free institutions, which we hope it may be the will of God to preserve and perpetuate to the latest generation. Look at Wilberforce, to whose years of toil and self-denial the country is indebted for the obliteration of one of the foulest blots that ever darkened its escutcheon. All these men had a high aim; their holy purpose was to do good, to benefit their fellows, to remove the sorrows of the miserable, the ignorance of the uninstructed, the wrongs of the oppressed, and to promote the welfare and happiness of the whole race. Others have had even nobler aims. They have endeavored to point sinners to the Savior—to bear the blessed message of Salvation to those who are ignorant and out of the way—to plant the glorious gospel of the Son of God in lands which had long been blighted and cursed by paganism. To accomplish these grand ends, they have given their time, their money, their lives. No toil or sacrifice has been deemed too great. They have spent nights in prayer, and days in fasting. They have crossed deserts and seas, submitting often to the heaviest losses, and the severest privations, and not unfrequently laying down their lives for the sake of Christ and precious souls.

Now, my brethren, some such ends should we seek. We should have some such high, noble, godlike purpose.

True we may not be able to do what the apostles did, or reformers, or Washington, or Wilberforce. We may not be able to follow in the footsteps of Mrs. Fry, or Miss Nightingale; we may not be able to labor as did Brainard and Martyn, to act the heroine as did Mrs. Judson, or die on the threshold of the heathen world as did Harriet Newel, and send forth from our very grave an influence that will stir to its lowest depths the heart of christendom. But we can do something. We can follow their example though it be at a great remove from them; we can borrow some of the light of these luminaries. We can let no hindrance compass their self-denial, their zeal, their patience in well-doing, their love for their fellow men, for God, for precious souls. We have the same motives to impel us, the same God to help us. We can have similar aims, if not as lofty. We can relieve a poor family, though we may not be able to relieve a whole continent; we can tell the blessed story of the cross to some neighbor or some little child, though we cannot carry it to a nation; we may help to build a church, though we may not be able to found a commonwealth; we may help to carry on a prayer meeting, though we may not be able to wrest from nature her important secrets, or control the votes of a parliament or a congress. We can, every one, have high aims; we can resolve to live to some good purpose, and if we honestly and perseveringly endeavor to accomplish such ends, though we may not do all we desired, yet we shall not wholly fail. God will help us, and our present life shall not be in vain.

2. Every one should endeavor to secure eternal life.

We are immortal. No limit can be put to our being. We can conceive of this world being destroyed, of the heavens passing away, of every star in the firmament going out in endless night,—of all these things ceasing to exist. But our souls cannot cease to exist. They will live on and on while God endures.

But owing to our sinfulness they may not live in a state of rest and blessedness. We have forfeited the favor of God. We have lost the divine image. We have rendered ourselves unfit for Heaven. We have broken the Divine law and its penalty must be endured. Should we die in the state in which we were born, we would be doomed to everlasting suffering. This is certainly true, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

And some may be very near this death. God has spared us till the close of this year, but it may be merely till this time. Even yet before it ends we may be in eternity. One of old, in great affliction said, "there is but a step between me and death." It may be so with some of us. We may be treading on the very verge of the grave—of eternal sorrow. We are to-day forcibly reminded that our years are numbering. Think of this rapidly passing year, its Sabbaths, its days, its hours, where are they? How speedily they have fled! Like a past;—like an arrow! And thus have passed all the years of our life, twenty, thirty, forty,

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.—There will be preaching every Sabbath by the pastor, Rev. S. W. Ashington, at the Church, Grant street near the corner of Sixth, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The public are respectfully invited to attend. su27-3m-eve

☞ "FEARFUL DOOM OF THE IMPENITENT."—Rev. A. BESSERMAN will deliver a discourse in NEVILLE HALL, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, on TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in review of a discourse on the above named theme, delivered in the First Presbyterian church on last Monday evening.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNION VOTERS OF THE
FIRST PRECINCT OF THE FIFTH WARD,
Are invited to meet at the school house (the usual place of holding their elections), on December 24th, between the hours of three and five o'clock P. M., to nominate by ballot candidates for ward officers, to be voted for at the election on January 3, 1865. By order of the Executive Committee. de21

OCULIST.
S. A. STERRETT, M. D.,
Devotes special attention to all operations of the eye and ear; removes cataract by a new method, causing but slight pain; straightens crooked eyes; operates for glaucoma, until lately little under the control of treatment, mostly ameliorating to blindness, now curable by a delicate operation if attended to in time; inserts artificial eyes, &c. Residence 277 Penn street. de24-1y

NOTICE.
The subscribers to the
Cherry Run and Pit Hole Petroleum Co.,
are hereby notified to pay the last instalment of fifty cents per share.
J. T. STOCKDALE,
de24-5t Secretary and Treasurer.

TOBACCO.
Spun Roll, Cavendish, ½ Pounds, Black Barry, For sale at
Navy Bs. and ½ Bs., Fives Lump, Block Pan, Foreders, etc., etc.
R. & W. JENKINSON'S
Tobacco Factory, No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa. de24

IN STORE—
500 Bbls. Flour;
100 do. Cider;
300 Cheese;
2,000 bushels Oats;
And for sale by T. C. JENKINS,
de24-1t Commission Merchant, 239 Liberty st.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE—
That the first meeting of the Corporation, to be called the
McCREA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
will be held on WEDNESDAY, January 4th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of J. B. PENNOCK, No. 27 Wood street, in the city of Pittsburgh for the purpose of organization and adoption of By-Laws, election of officers, &c., and for the purposes authorized, and more particularly specified in an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to incorporate the McCrea Manufacturing and Mining Company," approved the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863.
R. B. MILLER,
de24-1w Secretary pro tem.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 22d, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS
will be received at this Office until 12 M., the 31st day of December, 1864, for furnishing
Drays, Carts or Wagons,
as may be required, for the purpose of transporting Government freight to any part of the incorporated portion of this city. Also, to and from the Arsenal.
The bids will state how much per pound; and none need pro, ose who cannot furnish proof of their loyalty to the Government.
Two securities will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, whose names must be stated in the Proposals.
O. CROSS,
de24-6t Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURE COURSE.
By general desire of our literary community, the Tennyson Club have issued course tickets for the remaining lectures and readings of this season. Arrangements have positively been made for NEXT EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS, and it is hoped that the number will be increased to twelve or fifteen. Course tickets two dollars each, admitting the holder to all entertainments of the season, and granting him without charge the first choice of reserved seats.
TENNYSON CLUB LECTURE COURSE.
Jan. 6, 1865—Henry Giles, Esq., of Mass. Subject—The Study of Life in the Study of Shakespeare.
Jan. 20, 1865—Ralph Waldo Emerson, Esq. Subject.
Feb. —, 1865—Grace Greenwood. Subject—The Republican Common Life.
Feb. —, 1865—Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Subject—Lights and Shades of Irish Character.
Feb. —, 1865—Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Subject—Irish Law and Irish Lawyers.
Feb. 28, 1865—B. F. Taylor, of Chicago. Subject—English Women and Their Claim to Beauty.
March 8, 1865—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin. Subject—The Old and the New.
March —, 1865—James E. Murdoch. Readings from Shakspeare.
March —, 1865—James E. Murdoch. "An Evening with the Ancient and Modern Poets."
Mr. Murdoch has been re-engaged this season at the solicitation of the many friends and admirers in our city of the great elocutionist and patriot.
Single tickets, 50 cents, to each entertainment, 50 cents. Course tickets, $3.
Can be procured at the law offices of the members of our association, or at the book and drug stores.
HALL PATTERSON,
J. R. SUTTERFIELD,
C. C. WILLIAMS,
J. M. GAZZAM,
T. P. HOUSTON,
Lecture Committee.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
A large stock of
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
selling out at a small advance above cost. Also, a fine assortment of elegant and
FANCY ARTICLES,
suited for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
de24-1t No. 30 Fifth street.

PROCLAMATION
BY THE
PRESIDENT!
It is ordered that one and all in want of
CLOTHING!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.,
At Wholesale or Retail,
SHALL GO AND EXAMINE THE NEW OPENING
of
N. GROSSMAYER,
No. 47 Fifth street,
de24-1y OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

CORDAGE.
OIL WELL,
MANILLA and
HEMP ROPE,
BEST AMERICAN NAVY OKUM,
An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.
LONG & DUFF,
oct26 2m 90 Water street.

ENOCH ARDEN.
THE HEADQUARTERS FOR "ENOCH"
MAP
NO. 62 WOOD STREET.

**PR

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 6-8 Inch. One Square.	Daily.	3 Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	Once a Week.	Weekly.
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 60				
Four times	1 90				
Five times	2 10				
One week	2 40	1 70	1 25	85	75
Seven times	2 80	1 90	1 40	95	
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 50	1 00	
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15	
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 00	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	4 25	2 90	2 20	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	5 00	3 40	3 00	2 00	2 00
One month	11 25	7 50	5 63	3 75	3 75
Two months	17 50	11 25	8 50	5 75	4 75
Three months	23 75	15	11 25	6 85	4 55	6 75
Six months	29 75	18 75	15 00	9 00	6 50	10 50
Nine months	35 00	22 50	18 00	13 50	9 00	16 50
One year	42 00	27 25	24 16	16 00	10 70	20 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 35	6 00	4 70	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
Six months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, each insertion ..... 50 cents.

Marriage Notices, ... 75 "

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, December 25, 1856.

"FROZEN TO DEATH.—The body of a child, a little boy aged about seven years, was found last evening between six and seven o'clock, lying across a recently filled grave in the Catholic cemetery. Every effort was made to recall the little one to life, but without avail. A Coroner's Jury was empanelled, who returned a verdict of frozen to death. The body has not been as yet identified."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1864.

MY DEAR COMMERCIAL:—The above article in the "local," suggested to the poet, who was then temporarily sojourning in Milwaukee, the following lines. They were by him presented to me, and I send them to you for publication.

A. A. G.

'Tis Christmas eve—
Night, joy-mantle-wrapped, enfolds the earth
In deep repose. Long hush'd the sound of mirth,
And joyous laugh which from the cotter's door
At earlier eve peal'd out upon the moor;
And still'd the hymn, whose notes of pious pray'r
Light floated on the clear and frosty air,
Until in soften'd sweetness borne on high,
Naught breaks the silence save the night-birds' cry,
And the fitful winds that moan and sigh
Thro' the church yard trees—
Pale Dian pours a flood of steely light
On fun'ral urn and tomb of snow-clad white:
While the bright stars, like tears by angels shed,
O'er sims of those here number'd with the dead,
And frozen in mid air—are shimm'ring bright,
Fair jewels in the sombre cloak of night.
A childish figure near a new rais'd mound,
Its shadow casts adwart the rippled ground,
A quivering voice breaks on the brittle air,
Mingling with sobs the words of anguish'd pray'r:

"Mother, awake! for thou hast slept
Long in the cold ground by my side;
I slumber'd not, but watch'd and wept.
And yet I knew not why I cried.
'Tis bleak and very lonesome here,
I tremble sadly, mother dear—

Dear mother wake! hast thou forgot
The Christmas gift, to me so dear?
Alas—'tis vain—thou heed'st me not,
Thy pleading child thou will not hear.
Thou ones did'st care to soothe my grief,
To ev'ry sorrow brought'st relief.

Father in Heaven! to thee I pray,
My crying wail this night to keep;
(This mother, did'st thou bid me say
When I consign'd myself to sleep.)
And should I ne'er again awake,
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take."

O'ercome with cold and grief, she sinks to rest
Upon the frosted sod heap'd on his mother's breast,
And o'er him now their tranquil vigil keep,
Those soothing sister twins—calm Death and Sleep.
From land of dreams a phantom clothed in white,
With face serene, and eyes of holy light,
Around whose parted lips there wreath'd a smile
Of love celestial, slow descends—the while
Her outstretched arms she to the child extends,
And o'er his slumbering form she lov'ing bends,
With touching grace his little hand caress'd,
And on his craving ashen lips she press'd,
That dearest, sweetest gift, a mother's kiss.
A joyous light, a gleam of heav'n born bliss
Flashed o'er his face, he raised his pallid head,
"Mother! dear mother!" whispering low he said:

Peal Christmas bells! To God all praise be giv'n!
For Christ is born, a soul has soared to Heav'n!

J. G., Jr.

Milwaukee, Dec. 25th, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ STEWART ROBERTSON, of the Third Ward, will be a candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. dec21

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 1803 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Wentworth's Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that scurvy appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. L. E. MATHEWS, General Agent,
52 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of "MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc26-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

EXCELSIOR
TOBACCO WORKS'

R. & W. JENKINSON, Manufacturers and Dealers in

SEGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF,

Of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 6, Federal Street,
three doors from the Suspension Bridge,
de19-1y ALLEGHENY CITY.

E. FICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
[ap29-1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 21 St. Clair street and 33 and 35 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oct31-1y

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. ST RICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

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THIS EVENING, will be presented the thrilling drama, entitled

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In sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. The following extracts from Official Circular Letter of the Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury, will show to the public the desire of the Government for all to subscribe to this

Patriotic Loan.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"December 13th, 1864.

"SIR: Desiring to avoid any further issue of Bonds, the interest of which is payable in Coin, or any further increase of Paper Circulation, I ask your special attention to the Seven and Three-tenth Notes now offered to the Public. It is believed that these notes present advantages which SHOULD RECOMMEND THEM TO ALL WHO HAVE MONEY TO INVEST. The interest offered is, at present rates of other Government Securities, such as to render them attractive, and THEIR CONVERTIBILITY INTO GOLD BEARING BONDS GIVES THEM AN ADDITIONAL VALUE. It is only necessary that people should understand the advantages afforded by this class of Securities to insure sales in sufficient daily amounts to meet the current demands upon the Treasury, &c., &c."

[Signed) "W. P. FESSENDEN,
"Secretary of the Treasury.

"To JAMES O'CONNOR, Esq., President Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa."

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ROBBINS'
HERMETICAL BARREL.

VALENTINE'S FREIGHT EXPRESS AND THROUGH TICKET OFFICE,
163 Broadway, cor. Day st., (Oil Depot, Jersey City,)
NEW YORK, November 26, 1864.

A. A. TAYLOR, *Actuary*,
158 Broadway.

We have received at our Yardsat Pelham City, New Jersey, an invoice of Refined Petroleum from Titusville, Pa., one of the Barrels having the Brand of the "Hermetical Barrel Co." (Robbin's Patent.) A careful examination of this cask shows it to be in perfect order, no evaporation or leakage, and the wood as dry as before it was filled. The other barrels of the invoice were in fair order, but had leaked or evaporated about two gallons each. We cheerfully recommend the Hermetical Barrel to Refiners and Shippers of Petroleum.

TREMBLEY, PHELPS & CO.

NEW YORK, October 26th, 1864.

A. A. TAYLOR, *Actuary*,
153 Broadway.

We received at our Depot, Jersey City, on the 18th of October last, an envoice of Petroleum from Titusville, Penn'a., of which were four barrels having the brand of the "HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY, ROBBINS' PATENT." A careful examination of these barrels shows them to be in perfect order. No evaporation or leakage. The outside of the wood of the barrels are as dry as before they were filled. We understand the above shipment was three weeks on the road, and was transhipped three times, since they have been at our Depot. They have been subject to considerable rough treatment and exposure to sun and rain. A few days ago they were gauged and found to contain all the Oil that was originally put in them. The loss of Petroleum from leakage and evaporation between here and Oil Creek amounts to from five to twenty per cent. We have no doubt the ROBBINS' HERMETICAL BARREL would save this entire loss, as well as all losses of Petroleum when on storage.

R. H. VALENTINE,
Superintendent.

We will be prepared in a short time to furnish to Refiners, Barrel Manufacturers and Dealers in Crude Oil, Samples of Barrels prepared by ROBBINS' process, which will demonstrate to all interested that this Barrel is all that is claimed for it, A HERMETICAL BARREL, that it will hold Crude Oil, Refined Oil, Naptha, Spirits of turpentine, &c., without leakage or evaporation for months, and without injury in the slightest degree. The process of preparing Barrels by ROBBINS' method is very simple and cheaper than most other processes in use, and *is effectual*. Applications for Licenses for using the above process through LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO. For further particulars see pamphlets, which can be had at our office.

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VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of a dwelling house, barn, granery, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.
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The surface is good soil, highly impregnated with limestone. Improvements,

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2d. A LEASE of the NIST FARM, situated in Decatur township, Washington county, Ohio, consisting of NINETY ACRES, two miles from the line of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, and four miles from the Ohio River, between the Hocking Creek and Laurel River, and in the vicinity of producing wells. This property is principally bottom land, with excellent surface indications of oil, and immediately across the Ohio River from the best oil land of Virginia.

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OF SUFFICIENT POWER T
Bore Two Holes at the Same Time.

Which will be shipped to the ground after the organization of the Company, and operations commenced immediate y, under the supervision and direction of a careful and practical mechanic, whose experience cannot fail to be of great value in prosecuting the work.

This Company offers superior inducements, and cannot fail to attract the attention of capitalists.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - $500,000.

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THIS COMPANY IS ORGANIZED under the law of the State of New York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of Two Hundred and Ninety-seven Acres of Oil Land, owned by the Company in Fee Simple, located in Venango County, Pa., on the westerly bank of the Allegheny river, and embracing both banks of Hickory Creek. An ample working capital,

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

In Cash has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. A liberal number of shares of the Capital Stock can now be had at par, on application to

HENRY HOLDSHIP, Esq.,

At the office of THOMAS M. HOWE, Esq., 35 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, where maps, etc., etc., can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

REFERENCES.—Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE, Dr. C. G. HUSSEY, I. M. PENNOCK and JOHN FLEMING. no30-1m

CHERRY RUN AND
BLOOD FARM OIL COMPANY.

Please take notice that the first meeting of the Corporation to be called the
Cherry Run and Blood Farm Oil Co.,
will held on THURSDAY, January 5th, 1865, at three o'clock, p. m., at the office of JOHN T. CHILDS, No 24, FIFTH street, Pittsburgh, for the purpose of organization, as required by the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying purposes," approved the 18th day July, A. D. 1863.
ALBERT HANCOCK,
de15-4w Secretary.

OFFICE DUNKARD CREEK
UNION OIL COMPANY,
No. 267 Penn street.

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the
Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company,
are requested to
CALL IMMEDIATELY
at the Company's office and pay their subscriptions.
WM. W. HERRON,
de8-3w Secretary and Treasurer.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 231 Liberty-st.
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se13-4t

OIL COMPANIES.

PANTHER RUN AND
ALLEGHENY RIVER
OIL COMPANY,

CAPITAL STOCK.....$300,000.

DEVELOPEMENT FUND.....$50,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
C. G. HUSSEY, President.
GEO. H. THURSTON, Vice-President.
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.
Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD.
JOSEPH PLUMMER.
HARVEY CHILDS.
ISAAC N. BAILEY, of New York.
WM. R. HOWE, Clerk and Secretary.

The property of this Company is in Walnut Bend, of the Allegheny river, and consists of 131 acres 140 perches, in fee simple.

Eighty Acres of the land

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

N. HOLMES, Pres. | J. HANNA, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 22, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20s	1 09	.....
Monongahela Insurance	.....	45 00
Pittsburgh Insurance	83 50	.....
Allegheny Valley	.....	12
Connellsville Ins. Scrip	12 27	.....
Steubenville & Indiana	15 00	.....
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	.....	10 00
Birmingham Passenger R. R.	.....	48 00
Iron City Bank	.....	85 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	.....	80 00
Allegheny Bank	68 50	.....
Dalzell	9 25	.....
Phillips	5 00	.....
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1 00	.....
Parr, Story and Cherry Run	1 10	.....
Eldorado	2 20	.....
Ritchie	1 25	.....
Ohio Valley	1 80	.....
McAboy	1 00	.....
Caldwell	6 50	.....
Banner	65	.....
Rose	1 95	.....
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	8 87	.....
Quincy Mining Co.	102 00	.....
Sales 200 5-20's at	1 09	.....

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.

Market very dull. Maple Shade, 33½; Dalzell, 9½; Caldwell, 7¾@7½; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 8½; Curtin, 15@15½; Cornplanter, 7½@7½; Irwin, 11; Seneca—no transactions in this stock.

FRIDAY, December 23 P. M.

—It is scarcely to be expected that there will be any change for the better in the price of stocks until about the second or third week in the new year. A very large amount of cash is required to adjust the semi-annual settlements, and business men will not make investments in anything that may lock up their required capital. The financial condition, too, of the country is regarded by many with some fear, whether real or imaginary. They apprehend some disastrous ordeal which must come before the great commercial interests of the nation can settle upon a safe basis. There will not be that readiness to embark in speculative enterprises, and therefore present necessities constitute the limit of mercantile adventures, and even these wants are curtailed by the existing high prices.

—It was determined last evening at the Peoples' Stock Exchange, to postpone any meeting on 'Change till next Wednesday evening, when sales will again commence at the usual hour.

—The Board of Bankers and Brokers, at their meeting this morning, after considering the aspect of substituting another day for a holiday, when such a holiday falls on a Sunday, passed a resolution recommending to the Banks and Broking institutions of these cities the observance of Monday, the 26th inst, as the Christmas Holiday.

—We are informed that the project of organizing the Amazon Oil Company has been abandoned in consequence of the representations set forth in their prospectus in regard to their oil territory proving, in the opinion of a committee of competent persons who visited it, not of sufficient value. The projectors, being honest men, have refunded any money paid on subscriptions to its stock. Nobody, therefore, can complain of being swindled. It would be well for the community if other companies would do likewise.

—The Iron City Bank has taken the necessary initiative steps towards organizing under the National Banking Law. It will be known hereafter as the "Iron City *National* Bank."

—The Superintendent of the Frankford Oil Company, of Philadelphia, announces that one of their wells on Oil Creek is pumping at the rate of fifty barrels per day.

—A National Bank has been organized at Franklin Warren county, Ohio, and chartered by the Comptroller. The Capital stock is $100,000. Mr. Charles Butler has been chosen President, Levi Croll Vice President, and William Schenck Cashier. There is a great deal of wealth employed both in farming and manufacturing interests in Warren county, and the organization of some of its capital into a bank will doubtless prove to be a great convenience.

—Money in Boston is reported as very plentiful, and there is no immediate prospect of its becoming scarce, as the immense volume of paper issues will have to be materially reduced before any stringency can arise. The current rate of interest for loans on good security is six per cent., and for prime discounts seven and eight. The stock market is steady, at the quotations, for the sound dividend paying investments, and for the more speculative kinds of shares and bonds.

—The following were the quotations of American stocks in London on the 21 inst:

Maryland 5 per cent	65 @ 68
United States, 5 20 years, 1882	42½@@ 43
Virginia State 5 per cent	40 @ 45
do 6 per cent	27 @ 29
Atlantic and Great Western, N. Y. sec., 1st mortgage, 1880, 7 per cent	70 @ 72
do 2d mortgage, 1881	66 @ 68
Pennsylvania, 1st mortgage, 1877	70 @ 72
do 2d mortgage, 1882	67 @ 69
Erie shares, $100 (all paid)	39½@ 40½
do 7 per cent., pref. do	40 @ 42
do 4th mort	48 @ 52
do 5th mort	47 @ 52
Illinois Central 6 per cent., 1875	72 @ 76
do $100 shares (all paid)	51 @ 53
Marietta & Cincinnati R R. bonds, 78	69 @ 71
Panama R.R. 1st mort., 7 per cent. 65	99 @100
do 2d mort., 7 per ct., 1872 101	@103
Pennsylvania R. R. bonds, 2d mort., 6 per cent, convertible	79 @ 81
do $50 shares	25 @ 30

—The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of Boston:

	Dec. 13.	Dec. 20.
Capital Stock	$22,359,000	$22,359,000
Loans and Discounts	34,190,000	45,792,000
Specie	3,351,000	3,641,000
Due from other Banks	15,641,500	11,306,300
Due to other Banks	5,396,000	5,470,000
Deposits	22,527,600	23,125,000
Circulation	8,190,000	7,389,000

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, December 24, 1864.

The Pig Iron market was steady but not very active. Buyers take hold slowly. The sales will no doubt be restricted to limited operations until after the first of January. Prices ruled about the same as the previous week. The sales we have the figures for only reach 912 tons. Other sales were made but we were unable to obtain the figures:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

207 tons Hanging Rock, Hot Blast.....$72 25 cash
27 tons Hanging Rock, Cold Blast.....87 00 cash
32 tons Hanging Rock, Hot Blast.....78 00 4 m
300 tons Neutral Anthracite Forge.....60 00 cash
100 tons No. 3 Anthracite.....60 00 cash
100 tons No. 3 Anthracite.....60 00 cash
20 tons No. 1 Anthracite.....67 50 4 m
128 tons L. S. mixed.....60 00 cash

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

25 tons Juniata, No. 1.....$150 cash
20 tons Juniata, No. 2.....150 cash

RIVER RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON.

Per Golden Era, R. C. Loomis.....52 tons
Per canal boat, John Moorhead.....80 tons

New York Weekly Coffee Circular, December 20.

Stock of Rios and Santos Coffee on the 13th of December, 1864.....47,563 bags.
Received since to date, per Catherine Scott.....5,000 "
Received since to date, per G. Kynphausen.....4,600 "
Received since to date, per C. Warwick.....4,500 "
Sales for consumption estimated at.....14,615 "
Stock of Rios and Santos Coffee on the 20th of December, 1864.....47,048 "
Stock Java Coffee, Mats.....81,123 "
" do Gov. bags.....970-90,093 "
" Bahia Coffee.....8,216 "
" Maricaibo.....7,423 "
" Laguayra.....105 "
" Other descriptions.....6,525 "
Total.....160,505 "

QUOTATIONS—Rio, Prime, 42.4 mos; do good 43@43¼ do; do fair 42@42½ do; do ordinary 40@41, do; do fair to good cargoes, 41@42, do; Laguayra 41@44, do; St. Domingo, 40, cash. Basis 215 ₱ cent. for gold.

STOCK OF RIO.—December 17th, Baltimore, 9,000 bags; December 17th Philadelphia, 1,000 bags; December 20th, New York, 47,048 bags—57,048.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.

sales 22 hhds, including 1 lugs at $7 90@8; 4 fine scraps at $5 50; 2 fine sugar do at $9 70@11 25; tory do at $9@9 40; 6 planters do at $9 70@11 25; 14 50; 5 medi- 8 common shipping leaf at $10 per mo do at $17 50@20 50 and 1 good do 10 lbs. Bids on 5 hhds were rejected.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1864.

Business continues inactive, the holidays being all the attraction. The young people and their friends monopolize everything else. The weather was cold, but pleasant under foot. Ice was forming fast in both rivers. The receipts of produce were not large, holders were firm, and in some instances prices have advanced. We have plenty of water for all necessary purposes. On the landing a moderate amount of activity was perceptable. The Minerva and McPorter came in from Wheeling with good trips. The Minerva left at noon, the McPorter leaves to-day. The Julia, from Zanesville, had a heavy cargo, viz: 2,000 bbls flour, 700 sacks feed, 650 do corn, 200 sacks barley, 50 bbls beans, 40 do eggs, 45 do butter, and a large lot of poultry for the holidays. She will return to Zanesville this day at 4 p. m. The Nashville was due but had not arrived when we left the landing. Among the boats to leave to-day are the new steamer Hard Times, she is bound for Cincinnati and Louisville. The fine packet Iron City casts loose to-day without fail. The substantial steamer America, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind. The following boats are at the landing:—Starlight, Columbia, Anna, Lizzie Martin, Champion, and Kenton. The Starlight will be the next boat in turn for Cincinnati. She will commence loading on Monday. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts are increasing, but not in sufficient quantities to have any effect in prices. We note sales of 2 bbls at $5 50.

POTATOES—This article seems to have received but little attention latterly. Prices have undergone no change. We note sales of 120 bushels Peach Blows at $1@1 05 per bushel. Sales of 24 barrels do at $3 per barrel.

GRAIN.—The market has presented no new features since our last. The demand was moderate, and so were the receipts. Wheat is selling at a variety of prices; no two agree as to the rates. We quote nominally at, red $2 10; white $2 15@2 20 per bush. Oats was more lancied; sales of 200 bush store at 98c; 100,000 bush at $1, and 460 bush at 97c. Rye—Sales of 170 bush at $1 50. Corn was active, and buyers took hold with more freedom; sales of 600 bush new at $1 25; old was held at $1 60@1 65. Barley—Our brewers purchase all good parcels offered at the following prices: Spring $1 80; fall $2 00.

HAY.—Prices have ruled firm all the week, the demand being in advance of the supply. Prices, a portion of the time, reached $30 per ton; these are certainly tall figures. We note sales of 12 loads, at scales, at $45 00@49 00.

LIME—Was unchanged. Sales of 90 bbls at $2 25.

CHEESE—The market was steady but not very active. Sales of 40 boxes of W. R. at 22@22½; 20 boxes do Hamburg at 23c; 10 do Goshen at 24c.

PEARLS—The market was inactive. We note a sale of 5 tons at 13½c per lb.

LEAD—Was more inquired for. Sales of 150 pigs Galena at 16c. The supply on hand is not large.

FLOUR—The market was steady but not very active, dealers confining their sales to small lots to meet the wants of the city trade. The principal inquiry was for the better grades. We note sales of 100 bbls of extra family at $11 @11 15. Sales of 70 bbls extra at $10 50. The receipts of the river are on the increase.

OILS—Was in fair demand. Sales of 6 bbls at 80c.

VENISON—Is arriving freely. The sales made lately were to a fair extent. Sales of 20 saddles at 25c per lb.

TURNIPS—Prices were unchanged. Sales of 60 bush at 75c.

BUTTER—The market was firm at the advance we have previously mentioned. Sales of 8 packages at 49@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1864.

Business in the oil trade was not very active, for the best or all reasons, the stock of Crude to operate with being limited. The present cold spell has closed navigation in the Allegheny river for the present, so that receipts by that route is now out of the question. The week's receipts by the river, were 2,467 barrels. The receipts by the last steamers reach 1,146 barrels. Holders were not offering their stocks, being of the opinion that prices would advance. The weather was intensely cold, and ice in both rivers was forming rapidly. The following are the receipts per packets succeeded in reaching port, much to the delight of the owners and officers, viz: Urilda, Echo No. 2, Ida Ross and Leclaire. They will not venture out again until we have a material change in the weather. As regards prices, holders had the advantage, and exhibited no disposition to sell, having an abiding faith that it would be to their advantage to hold off for the present, the stock on hand being light. Our latest from Oil City report a firm market, with plenty of purchasers, principally on Eastern account; during the suspension of navigation oil will necessarily accumulate. The New York market was dull, prices have declined, caused no doubt by the fluctuations in the money market. The margin between the New York and Pittsburgh prices are not sufficient for exporting purposes. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—The operations of yesterday were small; holders were firm in their views; some were not offering their stocks, whilst others put up the figures one cent ₱ gallon; sales 50 bbls 46c, packages included; 200 bbls do 45c, same conditions, and 210 bales do, 45c, bbls to be exchanged.

REFINED OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. There was a fair demand, but terms could not be agreed on between the parties interested. Holders are not anxious to effect sales. A portion have advanced their figures whilst others are not offering their stocks. The nominal prices were: Bonded, 68@70c; Free oil, 88@90c.

TAR—Was in in fair demand. Sales in a small way at $7 25 per bbl.

NAPTHA—In the absence of sales the nominal rates were 20c for bonded and 40c for free.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro.	200	J. Wilkins	50
Huling & Dickey	204	Rosenbaugh	100
J. Linton	595		
Total			1146

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Refind Co, 420 barrels Refined for N. York.
Aladdin Company, 56 barrels Benzine for Boston.
Aladdin Company, 38 barrels Tar for Boston.

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 40 Box.
8x10	5 75 "
8x11 to 10x12	6 10 "
8x13 to 10x14	6 50 "
8x15 to 12x16	6 95 "
11x18 to 14x18	7 20 "
15x19 to 14x22	7 90 "
10x24 to 16x24	8 60 "
17x24 to 14x28	9 35 "
10x30 to 24x46	10 10 "
20x37 to 30x40	11 50 "
20x42 to 32x42	13 00 "
20x44 to 30x44	14 40 "
10x45 to 30x45	17 25 "

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80 Box.
8x10	11 50 "
8x13 to 10x14	13 00 "
15x15 to 12x16	15 70 "
15x20 to 16x28	17 25 "
20x42 to 32x44	21 60 "
10x46 to 30x45	23 00 "
20x54 to 40x46	28 80 "
30x60 to 40x60	36 00 "

Hog Prodcts.

Cincinnati—A continued good demand for mess pork, which was met by holders more freely, and 2,200 bbls sold at $40, including 500 do at $40 50. First class city brands are held at $41. A good demand for bulk meats with sales of 300,000 lbs, at 16c for shoulders, and 18@18½c for sides. Green meats sold at 13½c for shoulders, 16½c for sides and 16½c for Hams. Lard was in moderate demand at 22½c, but was held at 23c.

Holders of hogs were more disposed to meet the views of buyers to-day, and quite a large business was done at $14 50@14 60 for 220 averages, and $14 75@15 for heavy. The receipts were 9,500. The sales were:

200	head	averaging	210 lbs	dressed.....$14 75
1,000	do	do	215	do 14 75
50	do	do	240	do 15 10
51	do	do	240	do 15 10
240	do	do	275	do 15 10
142	do	do	275	do 14 75
386	do	do	180	do 14 00
370	do	do	170	do 13 75
230	do	do	250	do 14 90
480	do	do	200	do 14 75
40	do	do	240	coming dress.....14 50

Louisville.—Early in the week the market for Hogs was somewhat depressed, and several light droves were disposed of at 11½c gross, and packers were refusing to pay higher figures. The next day, however, prices advanced again, and have been fully maintained, with sales of over 1,500 head to packers through the week at 11¾@12c gross, the latter rate for heavy hogs. Sales yesterday of 350 hogs, all at 12c gross, or 13¾c net, from the hooks. The Government agents have wholly withdrawn from the market, and the houses here that were packing on Government account have closed operations. The other city packers, and the packing over at Jeffersonville and New Albany may continue through week, though we consider the season about closed. The number of hogs packed to date around the falls is as follows:

Packers.	No. Killed.	In Pens.
Hamilton & Bros	16,177	Closed.
Jarvis & Co	17,652	None.
O. W. Thomas & Co	18,100	None.
Huffman, Duncan & Co	16,250	500
Jeffersonville	12,000	.....
New Albany	11,994	.....
Total	90,653	500

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

December 22.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse, were as follows: 15 hhds, viz: 9 hhds Mason county, Kentucky, 2 at $7 50, 1 at $9 25, 1 at $10 50, 1 at $11 25, 1 at $12 50, 1 at $14 75, 2 at $15 at $9 25, 1 at $11 25, 1 at $12 75, 1 at $15 50, 1 at $15.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the auction warehouses amounted to 39 hhds, as follows: At the Louisville 6 hhds low grades at $6 to 7 80, 4 hhds light lugs at $8 25 to 9 25, 3 of heavy lugs at $10 75 to 11 75, 3 of light leaf at $14 25 to 17 25, and 1 of choice leaf at $35. At the Boone, 3 hhds at $6 10 to 6 90, 10 of light lugs at $7 to 8 80, 2 at $10 25 to 10 75, and 7 at $16 75 to 25 50.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

December 24, 1864.

The market during the week was not very active; holders were firm. The following are the current prices:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7½
1¼ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
1¾ to 1¾ by ⅝ inch	8

HORSE SHOE.

	₱ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8½

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 5-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
⅝ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
⅝ to ⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	8½
1¼ and 2	8¾
1¼ and 1¾	9
¾ and 1¼	9½
⅝ inch	10½
¾ inch	11½
⅞ inch	12

Extras on size not specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7½
⅝ and 2¼ inch	8

	₱ lb
¼ and 9-16 inch	8¼
⅝ to 7-16 inch	8½
5-16 inch	8½
¼ inch	8¾
3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	7¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8

	₱ lb
¼ inch	8½
⅜ inch	8¾

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	8
⅝ and ¾ inch	8½

	₱ lb
¼ inch	8¾
⅜ inch	9

WAGON BOX IRON.

	9½

SHEET.

No. 16 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra

PLATES.

3-16 ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ¼ to ½ inch	8
1½ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1½ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ⅝ inch	9

Juniata Iron 2¼ cts ₱ lb over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8¼

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	15

NAILS.

	₱ Keg		₱ Keg
10d to 60d Nails, S	8 75	20 Fine	10 87½
8d and 9d	8 87½	24 "	11 37½
6d and 7d	8 62½	8 10, Lining	11 87½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Clinch	9 62½
3d	9 37½	Cut Spikes	8 87½
Casing Nails,		Barrel.	
8d	10 15	¾ inch	11 88
7d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
20d	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

25 cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

December 24, 1864.

CORDAGE—The following are the prices of the various descriptions of cordage, viz:

Manilla Cordage	25½
" small sizes	26½
Tarred Manilla Cordage	20
Hackled American Tarred Cordage	22
Spun Yarn	20
American Hemp Packing	30
Best Navy Oakum	14
Navy Oakum	
Terms, net cash.	

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Dec. 24, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured ales never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Alebarrels	$10 00	X Ale half barrels	$5 00
XX do	11 00	XX do do	5 50
India do	12 00	India do do	6 00
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	5 00

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

Dec. 24, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further declined. The following are the present rates, but now long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	44@46
Harness	50@52
Oak	50@52

Pittsburgh Cracker Market

Dec. 24, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz

Water, ₱ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts
Butter	12	Sugar	15
Boston	12		

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Orr & N. 16 pkgs indse; Jordan & Co, 3 pkgs tobacco; Park Bros & Co, 2 cars prices; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 car metal; Spencer & McKay, 100 sks barley; Culp & Sheppard, 24 bbls sweet cider; McCullough, Smith & Co, 9 dressed hogs; J Cuthbert, 1 car bricks; Logan & Co, 3 bbls raisins; Snoonacker & Lang, 100 bbls flour.

Imports per Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. RR.—J Rhodes, 2 cars barley; S Lindsay & Co, 100 bbls flour; Kerr & Co, 1 car clay; Jordan & Co, 1 car hay; Col Cross, 960 sks oats.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin & Co, 2 cars iron; Waring & King, 54 bbls oil; J Black, 50 bush wheat; Curry & Co, 18 sks oats; J Richey, 12 do do; J Morrison, 12 do do; J Hawk, 11 do do; M McGonigle 15 sks oats; Moreland & Co, 15 sks do.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
G. Mc. Porter	Taylor	Wheeling.
Nashville	Frazier	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
R. B Roy	Kennister	New Orleans
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were thirteen feet of water in the channel, and falling fast. The weather during the day was winterish.

THE favorite steamer Julia, Captain Coulson, leaves to-day at 4 p. m., for Zanesville and all intermediate points. Captain J. C. McAboy will do the honors in the office.

HO FOR ST. LOUIS.—The first class passenger packet, Armenia, A. C. McCallum commander, will leave for Cario and St. Louis on this day. We take pleasure in recommending this boat to our friends.

THE new and pretty steamer Hard Times, Captain Perry Brown, is announced to leave to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the best of her class ever built, and offers superior accommodations to shippers. Mr. A. J. Haslett, who presides in the office, will attend to matters about freight.

THE fine passenger steamer Iron City, Capt. J. Noss, leaves this day, positively, for Cincinnati and Louisville. Since her trip she has been fitted up in a superior manner. Her cabin has been extended the entire length; new furniture has been added, besides other improvements. She is now one of the handsomest boats of her class afloat. Captain Noss is an experienced officer and will beably assisted by Mr. J. L. McCreary, who presides in the office.

BACK ONCE MORE.—After an absence of many months in Government employ, the first class packet Kenton has arrived in tip top condition. See is still in charge of that prince of good fellows, Captain Joseph H. Dunlap, that resolved honorable mention for the courage displayed in passing the rebel batteries on the Tennessee river, even when the boat took fire. There was no such word as fail. The captain has come to the conclusion that a visit to Richmond was not to be entertained, hence he made up his mind to fight it out on that line if it cost him his life. Such bravery deserves to win. There was no mistake about the crew of the Kenton.

Cincinnati—The Commercial says: The Kate B. Porter arrived at Roanoke, from Pittsburgh; Ohio No. 3, from Marietta, and Navigator, from New Orleans, were among the arrivals.

The Nightingale, J. G. Blackford, and J. R. Gilmore, for Pittsburgh; Katawha, for Kanawha river; Kate Robinson, for Nashville, and Roanoke, for St. Louis, left with fair trips.

Boats Due.—Berlin, Kate Putnam, and Camelia, from St. Louis; Alice Dean and Rowena, from Memphis, and Missouri, from New Orleans, are among the first boats due here.

The water was up to the pavements bordering on Glim ore's Wharf last night. The occupants of the stores in that vicinity may be flooded out.

Miles Greenwood, Esq., will launch the new iron monitor Tippecanoe, to-day at 10 a. m., from near Litherbery's yard.

Late intelligence from the Cumberland River reports General Lyon having disappeared, and the navigation of that stream again opened to steamers.

The new steamer Abeona was purchased by the Government yesterday, for naval purposes, for $47,000. It was also rumored that the Government was in want of, and purchased the Kate B. Porter, for $35,000.

The W. F. Curtis is sheathing her bow with iron. She is loading for Pittsburgh.

The levee is crowded with boats; while business is only moderately active. The high water renders the wharf above Broadway and below Main street almost useless. We expect to find her river on a stand or failing this morning.

The bids handed in the day before yesterday, by steamboat captains, for Government freight to Nashville at seventy cents per cwt., were yesterday accepted by Quartermaster Lewis, and the following boats will load in turn, in order of when we give them: Naugatuck, Caroline, Robert Moore, and Argyle.

Captain Cox, of the big Leonidas, has hoisted his Pittsburgh sign, for which point the Leonidas is now receiving, and is advertised to leave to-morrow evening.

The J. R. Gilmore passed up yesterday from Louisville destined to Pittsburgh. She has 3,000 bbls flour, 60 hhds tobacco, and 40 tons of miscellaneous freight.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

The stock market continues heavy, with a downward tendency in prices and stimulates bear operations, which commenced a day or two since. Everything, on the list, with slight exceptions, are lower. This morning greatest fall in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and in the afternoon there was a partial rally and prices a little better. Governments also are quite heavy compared with yesterday morning. Coal and miscellaneous list share the general depression and prices lower. At the Petroleum board the market was quiet, but generally strong; the sales were as follows: 500 Germanis, $1 10; 100 Rynd Farm, $5 00; 100 Knickerbocker, 45c; 1,000 do, 50c. The Gold market has been quite firm all day. The gold room has been comparatively free from exciting rumors, which accounts for the unusual steadiness. Money continues stringent, at 7 per cent. on call. Next Monday will be observed as a holiday in business circles. The Subtreasury and banks will be closed. The gold rooms will be closed. The stock exchanges will adjourn from to-morrow morning until Tuesday. The Petroleum board to-day adjourned until Tuesday.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

The demand for Gold was dull, both for export and speculation, and price weak, at 222@222½.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK Dec. 23.

Gold without decided change, opening at 221½, advancing to 222¾, declining to 220, and closing at 221. Government stocks heavy and lower. Stocks strong. U. S. 6's registered 106½; 5-20 coupons 106¾; 81 registered 109¼; 81 coupons 115½; 10-40 coupons 108¾; Missouri 6's 66; Ohio & Mississippi certificates 84; Quicksilver 91½; Mariposa 33; N. Y. Central 118½; Erie 87¾; Hudson 113¾; Reading 114; Michigan Central 117½; Illinois Central 124; Pittsburgh 93¼; Northwestern 49½; Northwestern preferred 71; Toledo 108; Rock Island 103¼.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Exchange gold sold at 221½; New York Central, 114; Erie, 86½; Hudson, 113¾; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Southern, 70; Illinois Central, 124¾; Pittsburgh, 93; Rock Island, 103; North Western, 49½; do, preferred, 70¾; Fort Wayne, 101½; Ohio and Mississippi, certified, 33; stocks dull; Gold active and not very strong, sales after call 220¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

Cotton scarcely so firm at $1 24 for middling. Flour—State and Western dull and heavy and 10c lower; $10 10@10 25 for extra State; $11 30@12 00 for extra brands; market closing heavy with no buyers at outside quotations. Whisky heavy and lower; Western $2 20@2 25; closing heavy at $2 18@2 20. Wheat dull and 3@5c lower; Milwaukee club, $2 02 in store; Red $2 08@2 09. No sales of white. Corn scarce. New ear sold at $1 20. Rye dull at $1 43@1 47. Oats 58@65. Whisky quiet at $2 15. Mess pork firm at $40 @41, the latter rate for first class city brands. Bulk meats and lard unchanged. Beef unchanged, though they are held more firmly, owing to the light receipts, but the demand was light at $14@14 10 for 200 bbls average, and $14 25@15 for heavy. Receipts 2,500. Grocerie dull.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.

Receipts: 1,400 bbls flour, 14,000 bu wheat, 14,000 oats, 1,2000 hogs. Wheat dull at $2 00@2 06. Hogs steady at 11¾@12¾ dressed up active at 14@14½, closing quiet. Mess pork in fair demand at $17 50@18¾. Prime mess dull at 15@16. Hall dull at 17@18 for sweet pickled. Shoulders quiet at 10@10¼ for dry salted. Lard steady at 22@22½. Flour dull. Wheat 1@2c lower. Corn firm.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.

Flour very dull, and little export demand. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn dull. Oats in active demand at 92c. Provisions stiff—Mess pork $19@$45. Whisky dull at $2 35. Petroleum firm. Crude 52c; refined in bond, 74@76c; do free, 94@97c.

NOTICE.—STEAMBOAT MEN—We are now manufacturing a very superior article of CORK LIFE PRESERVERS. We would respectfully call your attention to our before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection.
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct5-tf No. 122 Third Street.

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For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Ball Creek.

The fine Packet Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents. Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

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THE new and fast running passenger steamer G. M'C. PORTER, T. L. TAYLOR, Captain; L. F. REBLER, Clerk, leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, a. m., and Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES COLLINS, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line,

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STOLL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. CAUSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh. H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, Wash. H. Ecks Commander, W. H. BRYAN, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every MONDAY 3 P. M. Will connect every MONDAY with the BOSTONA No. 2, for Cincinnati. The GOLDE